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Take English Balsam of Aniseed and
see that the "Camel" is on the label. Price
25c a bottle.

CAMPBELL'S
Prescription Store
Cor. Fort and Doug-
las Sts. "Look for
Sign of the Camel."

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858)

VOL. XCIV. NO. 113. (48th YEAR)

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1905.

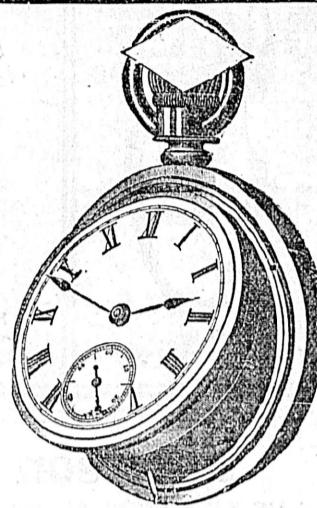
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WATCHES

OF COURSE WE SELL WATCHES

RANGING IN PRICE FROM

\$1. to
\$750



AND COVERING THE ENTIRE
FIELD OF THE WATCHMAKER'S
ART. DURING THIS WEEK WE
WILL EXPLAIN IN THIS SPACE A
FEW OF THE LEADING FEATURES
OF NOTED INDIVIDUAL LINES.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

WATCH INSPECTORS TO C. P. R.

47-49 GOVERNMENT STREET D.A.322 VICTORIA, B. C.

NEW XMAS FRUITS

NEW SEEDED RAISINS 2 lbs. 25 cents
Fancy stock, one pound full weight packages.
NEW CLEANED CURRANTS 3 lbs. 25 cents
Recleaned by machinery.
NEW MIXED PEEL 15 cents per lb.
Packed by Joseph Taylor & Co. in one-pound boxes.
SULTANA RAISINS 15 cents per lb.
Fancy Golden, free from stalks and dirt.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

THE CASH GROCERS

D.A.323



WHEN FIGURING ON THE
COST OF REPAIRING YOUR
HOME, REMEMBER YOU CAN
MAKE A CONSIDERABLE
SAVING BY HAVING THE
WORK DONE NOW, WHILST
WE ARE SELLING OFF OUR
ARTISTIC WALLPAPERS AT
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FREE!

A SEWING MACHINE

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WHITE SWAN SOAP

Every 25c purchase gives you a chance in the monthly drawings.

If You Get It at Mellor's Its Good

And you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting the best possible value for your money in WALL PAPER, PAINTS, VARNISH, ETC.

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YOU CANNOT GO WRONG
IF YOU ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

CALEDONIAN

DISTILLED, AGED, BOTTLED AND
EXPORTED BY THE DISTILLERS
CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.

Pacific Coast Happenings

Wealthy Newly Married Man's
Strange Suicide at
Seattle.

During Mother's Illness Sumes
Leds Play With Rifle With
Fatal Result.

Port Townsend Prepares to En-
force Bubonic Plague
Regulations.

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—Married but three months ago to Miss Helen A. Moore, one of the best-known singers on Puget Sound, Frank B. Hudibull, capitalist and clubman, committed suicide at the Hotel Washington today by inhaling illuminating gas. He attached a tube to the gas jet and lay down on the floor, sucking the poison into his lungs. When found he was unconscious. He was revived by oxygen but died three hours later. No reason can be assigned, as Hudibull appeared to be happy and his finances were in good shape. Relatives of the dead man, who was 45, live in Ontario.

Sumas, Wash., Oct. 28.—The 4-year-old son of George German, Columbia valley, died here this morning from a gunshot wound received accidentally yesterday from a weapon in the hands of his 9-year-old brother. The mother was lying seriously ill in the house and the boys, left to their own resources, secured a 38-calibre rifle, which was loaded. The father, hearing a report in the yard, rushed out to find the younger child hit in the abdomen. He was brought here for medical attention but nothing could save him.

A 'Frisco Suicide

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—J. B. Carroll, recently from Portland, and prior to that from Spokane, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head at his room in the Denver house. No reason is given for the rash act.

Los Angeles, Oct. 28.—The second day's session of the National W. C. T. U. convention was devoted to routine business and reports.

Bellingham, Oct. 28.—At 10 last night Mr. and Mrs. John Hodges, a well-to-do old couple, found a two weeks' old babe in a bundle on the doorstep. With it was a note asking them to raise the child as their own. "It was signed 'The Mother'." No clew was left by which to identify the parents.

Precautions Against Plague

Port Townsend, Oct. 28.—Instructions have been received by the quarantine authorities to enforce the regulations pertaining to plague stricken ports affecting all vessels arriving here from Honolulu, which sailed from the port on or after October 24th. The bubonic plague has existed in a desultory manner on the islands for the last two years, and on account of its recent appearance in Honolulu the authorities decided to take the aforementioned action. Dr. J. H. Oakley, the officer in command of the Diamond Point quarantine station, whose headquarters are in this city, has notified the owners and agents of vessels plying in this trade accordingly.

Not Felt Sure of His Position

to act boldly with regard to the revolutionary meetings at the university, and has contented himself with issuing warnings which have not been enforced, and are taken by the agitators as showing lack of backbone.

As before Friday's great meeting at the university, it was again announced that further meetings there would not be permitted, but the college portals were again open tonight.

Two hundred thousand men are idle. Workmen's meetings held throughout the city tonight unanimously favored continuing the strike. The lawyers during the afternoon stopped all the business of the courts.

RUSSIA PRACTICALLY IN THROES OF REVOLUTION

Czar Baulks at Reforms Demanded by Witte and Refuses to Call Together Proposed Cabinet--Matters Drift From Bad to Worse.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED AT MOSCOW

Second City of Empire Already Has Organized an Executive to Take Charge of Affairs--Indications Point to Another Mutiny in Black Sea Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The day passed without the promulgation of Russia's new government organ—a responsible ministerial cabinet to bring order out of the present administrative chaos. Minister Witte, to whom all factions look to assume the premiership, has spent almost the entire time during the past two days at Peterhoff, there wrestling with the Emperor. He insists upon conditions in connection with his appointment which His Majesty was unwilling to grant.

Czar Baulks at Programme
Upon his return to St. Petersburg to-night Count Witte announced that the cabinet project, which had been lying signed for three days on the Emperor's table, would not be promulgated tomorrow, intimating there that his programme, which is known to include a species of constitution involving the granting of four liberties—freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and freedom of the person—was unable to start.

Organized and is waiting to exercise its powers. The university is barricaded against the troops.

The population of many towns are growing more violent and reports of disorders are arriving in increasing numbers, but the attempts of the strike leaders to hold the people in hand thus far have been generally successful. Troops are in full possession at many places in the interior, and the inhabitants are panic-stricken.

There is no relaxation of the railroad strike, which has spread even to Central Asia, where the trans-Caucasian, Orenburg and Tashkent lines are tied up. The strike on the trans-Siberian railroad is interfering with the return of troops from the Far East. The 13th corps was ordered to entrain yesterday but was unable to start.

Reported Mutiny in Fleet
Two Moscow merchants arrived here during the afternoon, having covered the distance in a motor car. They report that Moscow is in an almost frenzied state of agitation. The foreign residents here have begun to besiege their embassies with inquiries as to what will be done to protect them in case the mob gets the upper hand. Refugees from the interior are also seeking the embassies for protection.

Frenzied State of Agitation
Count Witte spent the day with the Emperor at Peterhoff. Upon him rests the imperial hopes. It is only a question of hours when he will be premier, with practically dictatorial powers.

The hospitality of the university was extended to a strong group of lawyers and other professional men, one of whose orators, referring to the old Russian folk legend that the world is supported by the backs of three whales, said that the autocracy rested on three cetaceans—money, the army and the loyalty of the people—but that Russia is now bankrupt and the moral stamp of the people alienated. The army alone remains true, and this, he predicted, would not be for long.

Another speaker openly preached terrorism and advocated "making an example" of several high personages.

Count Witte's ally in the stupendous task he is about to undertake will be Gen. Treppoff, who, though all his life has been spent as an instrument for repression, and though he twice escaped attempts to execute the terrorists' sentence of death, has come to realize that the old order of things is changing and giving place to a new, and is now a genuine convert to the policy of giving the people a share of the government. Should Witte and Treppoff now fall, the best opinion is that nothing will save the present government from complete ruin.

In spite of the fact that the revolutionaries apparently have the government by the throat, persons well informed believe the present conditions cannot long endure. The proletarians, they say, will be the first to feel the effects of hunger. There are intimations that the strike organization may early next week issue a proclamation that the strike has served its purpose and shown its strength to the people and directing that the workers resume their occupations, but to be prepared for another and greater demonstration later on if necessary.

Strikers' Meeting Fizzles

A meeting of strikers called to take place in the assize courts at noon today turned out to be a fizzle. The police succeeded in preventing all except about a hundred persons from entering and these, warned by the court officials, adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening. In dispersing the strikers broke a number of store windows. A prominent member of the strike committee informed the Associated Press today that there was but little probability of an armed uprising in St. Petersburg. He said: "We have arms, but not enough to give any hope of success so long as the army is there."

Reports that a provisional government has been established in St. Petersburg are untrue.

As the day advanced the military patrols were multiplied, but no violence was reported, the streets being almost deserted save for the throngs of idle workmen. Groups of agitators are entering the stores and banks which are

still open, insisting on their immediate powers. The authorities hesitate to employ force. The strikers evidently have some funds, but whence they have been derived is a mystery. According to rumors the Moscow millionaire merchants who have been supporting the strikers have made large contributions to continue the strike under the belief that the government will be forced to surrender. The strike committee is sitting constantly. One of the members today advocated attacking the arsenal but his comrades opposed violence.

Hamilton, Oct. 28.—Thomas Woodcock, about 70 years old, who had his breastbone broken and lung pierced by the antler of a deer at Dundurn Park zoo on Thursday, is dead.

Halifax, Oct. 28.—Fire broke out in the oil department of the main store building of Fort Charlotte, on George's Island, last night, and for two hours the flames licked up the buildings.

Devon, Oct. 28.—The fire reached the submarine mine building, in which was a vast quantity of submarine mine supplies, officially estimated as worth a quarter of a million dollars. One of the military officers said that, had the fire reached the submarine mine building, not a whole pane of glass would have been left in Halifax. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Pembroke, Ont., Oct. 28.—George Delahaye, 14 years old, son of Gideon Delahaye, bankrupt of this town, was accidentally strangled to death yesterday afternoon on a trapeze in a hayloft. Young Delahaye with other boys had been in the habit of playing with straps around their necks and seeing how long they could hang that way. Yesterday the strap tightened on Delahaye and he was dead before being noticed by his companions.

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WELLINGTON COAL \$6.50 per TON

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100 Government St. Phone 83

Dominion News Notes

**President of Midland Lumber
Association Drops Dead
in Toronto.**

**Insane Man's Action May Lead
to Two Deaths Near
Charlottetown.**

**Young Lad Strangled to Death
on a Trapeze at
Pembroke.**

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Last night, while discussing passing business by the executive of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in regard to the evidence to be held before the tariff commission, Joseph Turner, president of the lumbermen, of Midland, Ont., expired in his room at the King Edward hotel.

Charlottetown, Oct. 28.—John F. Robertson, one of Charlottetown's best known citizens and former member of Sir Louis Davies' cabinet, is dead.

What may prove to be a double fatality occurred Thursday night at the home of Mrs. Peter Nicholson of Lorne valley, near Cardigan. A potato-digging frolic was held Thursday on the farm, and while the company were enjoying themselves in the house, Mrs. Nicholson's brother, John MacDonald, aged about 60 and supposed to be demented, stabbed his son Murdoch twice in the back, just above the kidneys and in the region of the heart. Murdoch knocked the old man down. Both are in a dangerous condition. The old man had been living with his sister, but on using threats against the family had been ordered out and had not been invited to the potato digging, hence the revenge on her son.

Killed by a Deer
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GERMANY'S POSITION.

Intimation to All and Sundry That the Fatherland Can Stand Alone.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—The German government is seemingly giving other governments to understand that Germany is strong enough to maintain and extend her position independent of their power and, therefore, cordial understandings against her, or allied for her are not the primary concern of German policy.

Emperor William's speeches are so interpreted by the diplomats here, and to-day the Cologne Gazette, ever regarded as giving what the government desires should be accepted as the views of the day, says: "Our ardent endeavors to convince the world of our readiness for peace have failed. Let us in future strengthen ourselves less over slanders, looking neither to the right nor the left of us, but go straight ahead for our aim to strengthen our economic and political equipment and with them the self trust that we alone, or in company of friends who are honorable friends, need not fear the whole world in arms."

The stirring sentences have been telegraphed through Germany for reproduction in other newspapers. Precisely what has happened to lead to the Emperor's speech is not authoritatively explained. It is probably connected with Russia's resistance to certain German proposals.

AFTER THE BIG THREE.

Ohio State Attorney Enters Suit Against Life Insurance Companies.

Akron, Oct. 28.—Quo warranto proceedings were commenced in the circuit court here this afternoon by Prosecuting Attorney Harold Barger against the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New York Life Insurance Company tooust the state by taking their franchise from them on the ground that the companies have misused their powers for the past five years in violation of the laws of the state.

Thirty-three insurance companies to be answered. The appointment of receivers is asked for.

It is alleged that the companies paid out under the guise of fees \$234,000 to lobby to influence the legislature in this state and other states and that

The Funds of the Policyholders

**in this state are being wrongfully ex-
pended, and to that extent wholly dis-
sipated and squandered.**

It is further alleged that over \$55,000 was paid out to "dummys" officers of both companies,

which was not included in the statements filed by the companies, and in direct violation of the provisions of the charters held by the

Change of Time Table!**Esquimalt and Gorge Service**

ESQUIMALT LINE—On and after November 1 a 15-minute through service will be given. Cars will leave Government and Yates streets on the hour and every 15 minutes.

GORGE LINE—Take the Esquimalt car leaving the city on the hour and the half-hour, and transfer at Craigflower road. A 30-minute service will be given on this line.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Limited
35 Yates Street

JAPANESE GOODS

Japanese Kimono, Dressing Gowns, and all kinds of Silk Goods; Satsuma Ware, Cloisonne Vases, Ivory Figures, Carved Chairs, Porcelain and Lacquered Wares, etc.—**NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.**

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

138 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR CHINATOWN.

CUTS! HALF TONES
ZINC ETCHINGS
WOOD CUTS
THE ANGELL Engraving Co
Vancouver, B.C.

Revolution in**Russia**

(Continued from Page One.)

Trepoff has 90,000 troops under his command, which are distributed in every section of the city. There is scarcely a block without its military patrol. Infantry and cavalry are quartered in court yards all over town, the barracks are crowded, and the watch fires of soldiers, who are bivouacking in the streets, light up the thoroughfares where electricity has been extinguished.

Brianski, Russia, Oct. 28.—A mob broke all the windows of the railroad station today and drove out the telegraph operators.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 28.—The streets are filled with patrols. It is rumored that strikers are marching on the city from the provinces. By order of the governor-general the gates of Warsaw are closed at dark and the restaurants close at 7 in the evening.

Thirty thousand infantry, 5,000 cavalry and 98 guns have been collected in this city in readiness to stifle any disturbances. The military at noon dispersed a meeting of the employees of the Vienna railroad who had gathered. A battalion of engineers controls the discussion of the situation.

Sebastopol, Oct. 28.—A great political demonstration took place in the public square yesterday. Orators harangued the crowds, who later paraded the streets singing revolutionary songs and scattering proclamations. The troops gradually pressed the crowds into the outskirts of the town.

Cossacks arrested 120 socialists at a Jewish burial meeting in a forest near Pabianice, in the government of Peterhoff, this morning. When the news reached Pabianice workmen attempted their comrades' release. The troops fired, one workman being killed and 28 wounded.

The city was in darkness last night. Today the shops, theatres and schools are closed and the streets are deserted save for the troops and streams of workmen. The several meetings of strikers were dispersed by Cossacks. The banks, treasury, postoffice and the governor-general's offices are surrounded by troops. The local merchants are asking for a postponement of the payment of bills. The governor-general has formally postponed the auction of peasants' property which was to be sold for taxes. The board of trade has petitioned against the state of siege. Prices are very high; water is twenty cents a pail. The utmost alarm prevails owing to rumors that workmen are marching on the town from the factory districts. The electric light works have shut down. The last government spirit shop is closed.

Odessa, Oct. 28.—The shops here are closed now and no newspapers are issued. Infantry are camping on the streets. The general strike continues. At Pabianice a sanguinary collision has taken place between troops and strikers.

Odessa, Oct. 28.—This city is practically isolated, so far as railroad travel is concerned. Correspondence by telegraph is alone possible. The price of foodstuffs has increased enormously. The employees of the banking houses and newspapers and the entire staff of the city schools are on strike. The offices are guarded by troops. The citizens have decided to organize a municipal militia for self-protection.

Kharhoff, Russia, Oct. 28.—There was a great demonstration at the burial today of the fifteen victims of the recent rioting, but the students and workmen preserved order. The procession marched through the streets without any cheering and singing the "Marseillaise" and dirge music. At the cemetery revolutionary speeches were made over the graves, which were adorned with red flags. The troops and the police were powerless to interfere. Substantially martial law was declared.

Simbirsk, Russia, Oct. 28.—This town is in possession of the military.

Skopin, Province of Riazan, Russia, Oct. 28.—The local zemstvo is appealing by telegraph for relief for the famine sufferers. Flour costs four cents a pound.

Romning, Russia, Oct. 28.—The strike here is complete.

Donetz, Russia, Oct. 28.—No mail has been received here for three days. The people are in a state of semi-panic.

Reval, Russia, Oct. 28.—While the city was in darkness last night rioters sacked the stores and later marching crowds set fire to the spirit shops, the stores and other buildings. Barricades were thrown up in various sections. Buildings were still in flames this morning. Troops are now arriving here.

Cincinnati, Oct. 28.—An elevator carrying seven employees of the Globe Tailoring Company fell seven stories to the sub-cellars today, causing probably fatal injuries to four of its passengers.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 28.—While defending the National bank of Andes, Delaware county, from an attack of five burglars early today John Graham, night watchman, was shot through the abdomen and probably fatally wounded.

FELL SEVEN STORIES.

Elevator's Sudden Descent Seriously Injures Four Passengers.

BELMONT, Oct. 28.—An elevator carrying seven employees of the Globe Tailoring Company fell seven stories to the sub-cellars today, causing probably fatal injuries to four of its passengers.

MONUMENT TO ROOSEVELT.

Proposal to Erect Huge Tower at Geographical Centre of U. S.

TO COERCE TURKEY.

Powers Said to Be About to Make Demonstration Against Porte.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—It is announced that the powers have decided to make a demonstration against Turkey's Asiatic but not her European ports in order to avoid the appearance of giving encouragement to the Macedonian insurgents, and that simultaneously a collective note will be presented to Turkey.

TO FAITHFUL WATCHMAN.

Probably Fatally Shot While Defending Bank Against Robbers.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 28.—While defending the National bank of Andes, Delaware county, from an attack of five burglars early today John Graham, night watchman, was shot through the abdomen and probably fatally wounded.

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TWO LOTS

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Near Car, Church and School

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Importers and Dealers in
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In Many New Ideas.
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Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable
colors for Fall and Winter wear. Gents'
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NARCISSUS SNOWDROPS
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And many other varieties of the most
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We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases,
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WELTHEY'S CONDENSED MINCEMEAT, 2 Pkts.
NICHOLSON'S CONDENSED MINCEMEAT, 2 Pkts.
CRANBERRIES, 3 pounds for.
EXTRA LARGE NEW ALMONDS, per lb.
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, per lb.
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GRAPE, GRAPE FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGES AND HUCKLEBERRIES.

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Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

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Along a Northern River

A. B. H. in Montreal Herald

A. B. H. in the Montreal Herald, Ottawa, Oct. 11.—For three hundred years the Canadian wilds have been calling men from the ease and security of civilization to the hazard and harshness of the wilderness. Today the summons is as plain as when it took Champlain from France across the Atlantic, up the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers, across to Georgian Bay and down to Lake Ontario. Ever since that day men with paddle and pack have been penetrating the unknown, driving the frontier of the wilderness back, and marking the paths along which commerce was to flow.

Canadians are so busy felling their forests, exploiting their mines and harvesting their crops that they have little time for "traveller's" tales and little interest in the doings of the frontiersman. In fact there is a general impression that the days of the pioneer adventure are over, but the truth is that from Labrador to Alaska far to the north of settlement are scattered a handful of adventurers whose quest is gold, peltry or the simple life of the forest.

An Unfamiliar Stream.

The report of one of the inspectors of the northwest Mounted Police recently received gives an interesting view of our fellow citizens living in the wilderness. Inspector Taylor made a trip up the Pelly this summer in a little steamer belonging to the police. Few people in Canada know where the Pelly is and this haziness as to its location is likely to continue for there is no probability of it being exploited as a summer resort. The Pelly flows through the centre of the Yukon district. If you sail up the great Yukon river across Alaska and four hundred miles beyond Dawson City you will find yourself in the centre of the Yukon district and at a point where the Yukon river divides and becomes the Lewis and the Pelly. The settlement of Selkirk is located at the juncture.

Help for the Hardy.

This summer Commissioner Wood made it known that for the encouragement of prospectors and for the convenience of adventurers along the Pelly the steamer Vidette would ascend that stream. On the seventeenth of July Inspector Taylor found at Selkirk, "purchasing supplies and making preparations for a year's sojourn in the region along the Pelly extending from the mouth of the McMillan river (a branch of the Pelly) to the Pelly lakes (D. C. Van Gorder, 'Red' Corning, bound for the Pelly lakes, James MacMillan and Neil MacMillan for Hoole river, and Oliver Rose, for a point up the Pelly river. They had boats and supplies amounting to about a thousand pounds per man. Charles Sheldon of New York was at Selkirk on his way with a French-Canadian hunter and guide, to the Ghoos you and the Pelly mountains in quest of specimens of saddle-back sheep for the national museum at Washington, D.C. On the afternoon of the seventeenth the officers, the scientists, the gold seekers and the trappers boarded the Vidette and started up the swift Pelly.

Farming Under the Northern Lights. There are agricultural possibilities even in this northern wild, for the inspector says that a little way up the river the farm of Messrs. Menard and Grenier was reached. This place is on the right limit of the Pelly and there are some twenty-five acres under cultivation, planted chiefly in oats and potatoes. The oats showed a particularly fine crop, some of the grain already standing to the height of five feet. It is the proprietor's intention to let a portion of the crop ripen and thresh it with hails. The balance will be cut green and used as hay. The buildings are exceptionally well constructed and commodious, being formed of logs, and the whole farm shows thrifty and industrious management.

A Lone Lodger in the Wilds.

The wilderness holds human mysteries as well as those of nature for the inspector reports that a nineteen miles from Selkirk there was sighted a camp on the left bank of the river. On landing I found one man whom some of the party told me was called Tollemae. This man, whom I believe is the Honorable Stratford Haliday Robert Louis Tollemae of England, was at one time a lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle corps. He is living in a tent with only three dogs and a cat for companions. He is a cripple, the result, he told me, of a bad accident some years ago. He told me that there was nothing he wanted and that there was nothing I could do for him.

Steamers on the Streams.

There are the facilities for navigation in this part of the world which should soon establish considerable settlement along this stream and its tributaries, for the Vidette met the British Yukon Navigation Company's steamer La France returning from a trip up the MacMillan river made for the benefit of "Neville Armstrong and some others who are working properties over one hundred miles up that stream."

At 10 o'clock in the evening the Vidette overtook Messrs. Hosford and Eastman, who had left Selkirk several days before a year's supply of provisions, bound for their cabin thirty miles up the

from Selkirk, there is a fur-trading post called the "Nahanni House." It is operated by Clement Lewis, a son, I think, of the late Bishop Lewis, of Kingston. He had gone to Victoria to sell his furs, and the place was in charge of James Drew, an old-timer in the north. The season had been fairly successful.

Here Mr. Sheldon left the steamer and started for the mountains in quest of the sheep which the United States Museum requires. A man carrying a canoe was passed. He gave his name as James Brown, but the inspector thinks he is a genuine Canadian, whose right name is something else. He had been living alone and prospecting up the Pelly for several years.

Above the Ross river the Pelly narrowed, and navigation became difficult. As the water was falling the steamer was turned around six or seven miles above the Ross, and the prospectors took to their boats to continue up stream. Corning and Van Gorder were met by their partners, Click and Ira Van Bibber, who had remained in the wilderness while their companions went to Selkirk and Dawson after supplies. All the prospectors were profuse in their thanks, and all agreed that it was almost a summer's work going to Selkirk and poleing back the boat loaded with provisions.

On the way back a band of Pelly Indians was found at the mouth of the Ross. There were seventeen families, making ninety persons, "and from the number of children the band must be increasing at present." The Indians were in good health and well supplied with moose meat.

The run down was made without incident, and the inspector recommends that a similar trip be made each season for the benefit of prospectors and for the purpose of inducing more of them to go into the Pelly district, where all the party he took up "seemed full of hope and gauquie of 'striking something.'

There will be a choral celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30; choral eucharist with sermon at 11; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The preacher for the day being the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. All seats are free.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services for the day are: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and antemissa, 11 a. m.; evening service, 4 p. m. The preachers for the day are: Morning, the Rev. Canon Beaupre; Evening, the Bishop of the diocese.

The music set for the day follows:

Morning:

Voluntary—Andante Page

Venite and Psalms Cathedral Psalter

Te Deum McElroy

Benedictus Elvey

Antiphon—"Ye Shall Go With Joy" Barry

Kyrie Master C. Leary

Gloria Mander

Hymns Mander

Voluntary—"Fantasia" Berthold Tours

Evening:

Voluntary—"Offertory in C" Battiste

Voluntary—"Antiphon" Battiste

Te Deum Psalms

Benedictus Mander

Nunc Dimitis Mander

Antiphon—"Honor the Lord" Bass

Tenor Solo, Mr. E. Godson, Bass

Solo, Mr. H. Moxon

Voluntary—"Fantasia" Battiste

Evening:

Voluntary—"Offertory in C" Battiste

Voluntary—"Antiphon" Battiste

Te Deum Psalms

Benedictus Mander

Nunc Dimitis Mander

Antiphon—"Honor the Lord" Bass

Tenor Solo, Mr. E. Godson, Bass

Solo, Mr. H. Moxon

Voluntary—"Fantasia" Battiste

Evening:

Voluntary—"Andante Religioso" Mozart

Voluntary—"Te Deum" Simper

Bass Solo, Mr. H. B. Christopher

Hymns Sullivan

Solo—"The Chorister" Mrs. Stokelye

Voluntary—"Choir in A" Page

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will conduct both services. Morning theme: "God's Call Phillips and His Answer."

Evening, a service of song at which a brief address and hymns will be given. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. C. at 4:15.

The musical arrangements for the service of song are as follows:

Duet—"The Prayer of the Wanderer" S. L. Claude

Solo—"Pilgrim of the Night" H. Parker

Double Quartette—"Come Unto Me" G. C. Stubbings

Duet—"My Sister Hear Me" H. P. Ulano

Messrs. Hoir and Grant

Solo—"Sun of Righteousness" S. Dawson

Solo and Quartette—"Glory Song" Miss Wilson

Male Quartette—"Speed Away" G. H. Gabriel

W. C. Cunningham presents the prettiest

comedy of all—

Y. P. C. at 4:15.

For rates, folders and full information, call on or address

E. R. STEPHEN,

S. G. YERKES, General Agent,

Seattle, Wash.

Evening:

Organ Voluntary

Psalm Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat Barlow

Nunc Dimitis St. John

Hymns 426, 439, 20

Vesper Hymn M. S. S.

Organ Voluntary

First Presbyterian.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will

occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

Music for the day follows:

Morning:

Psalm 7

Hymns 541, 220, 353

Solo—"Beyond the Gates of Paradise" King

Mr. Allan Bremer.

Evening:

Psalm 385, 267, 516, 607

Hymns Although the Big Tree Shall Not Blossom" 111ton

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., Ser-

vices will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Sunday school at 2:30; Bible class at 3.

The musical portion is as follows:

Morning:

Psalm 381, 386

Hymns Middleton

Voluntary—"Andante Religioso" Mozart

Voluntary—"Te Deum" Simper

Bass Solo, Mr. H. B. Christopher

Hymns 107, 156

Solo—"The Chorister" Sullivan

Mrs. Stokelye.

Evening:

Voluntary—"Andante Religioso" Mozart

Voluntary—"Te Deum" Simper

Bass Solo, Mr. H. B. Christopher

Hymns 111ton

St. John's Presbyterian.

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., Ser-

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Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

The musical portion is as follows:

Morning:

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Hymns Middleton

Voluntary—"Andante Religioso" Mozart

Voluntary—"Te Deum" Simper

Bass Solo, Mr. H. B. Christopher

Hymns 107, 156

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The musical portion is as follows:

Morning:

Psalm 381, 386

WE HAVE PURCHASED FOR CASH 300 Fashionable Overcoats--300

FROM A LEADING MANUFACTURER
DESIROUS OF REALIZING

We will Share this Bargain with You by Cutting the Prices RIGHT IN HALF

75 Ten Dollar Overcoats at - - \$5. each
25 Twelve Dollar Overcoats at - - \$6. each

75 Fifteen Dollar Overcoats at - - \$7.50 each
25 Eighteen Dollar Overcoats at - - \$9. each

THEY GO ON OUR SHOW TABLES FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

D.A.319

68-70 YATES STREET, VICTORIA

Japanese Lines In New Service

Osaka Shosen Kaisha to Run
Liners Between Japan and
Puget Sound.

Queen City Reports Many Seal-
ers—Umatilla Collides With
Steam Schooner.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a shipping firm third in importance in Japan, is to follow the way of the Nippon Yusen Kaishi and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and establish a service between Japan and Pacific Coast ports. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to establish a service between Japanese ports and British Columbia and Puget Sound. It is expected that the line will, for the time being at all events, be an exclusively freight service. The two long-established Japanese lines to the Pacific Coast are to add new liners to their service as soon as the companies' steamers now in the government service are returned. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha which has the steamers Nippon Maru, Honolulu Maru and America Maru in the service to San Francisco, and is building two new 12,500 ton steamers at Nagasaki, will commence a service between Japan and South America in a few days. It has been vaguely rumored that the company was planning such a service, but it was known the plans had been matured. The company's own fleet, owing to circumstances, is incomplete at present, and the company proposes to charter the necessary steamers and inaugurate a regular service in which each steamer will make six round trips of two months' duration each year. The home port will be Yokohama, and the South American terminus Iquique, Chile, but on outward voyages the steamers will touch at Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Callao; and, coming home, at Callao. It is expected that many Japanese will emigrate to Chile, which imposes less restrictions upon Asiatic immigration than neighboring countries.

The first steamer to sail in the Yokohama-Iquique service will be the British steamer Glenfarg of 3,648 tons, flying the British flag. She will leave Yokohama on December 10th on her initial voyage. The second steamer has not yet been chartered.

The chief object of this enterprise on the part of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha is to open out a market for Japan in the South American continent, an end which the government and people will encourage. Japanese emigrants will be able to find a field in that country through the medium of this new line, and it is expected that special products will be available for a return cargo. Among other things the company proposes to import nitrate of soda from Chile, which will be welcomed by the Japanese farmers, who badly need this effective fertilizer. It is stated that probably Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co. will be the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's South American agents.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which will in all probability add the steamers Tenglo Maru and Nikko Maru to its service, has sent a representative to investigate the possibilities of trade in the Southern Pacific. The Russian commercial companies who operated on the Siberian coast prior to the war, are returning and an effort is being made to secure concessions for a steamship service between Vladivostok (still in Russian hands) and Dairen, now called Tairen by the Japanese who now hold the port. An effort, too, will be made to divert the

Manchurian trade to Vladivostok, but it has usually followed the valley of the Liao, and by way of the Chinese Eastern railway to Dairen and Newchang, and the Russians will find much difficulty in the work of diverting the trade. The possibilities seem great for the future of the Japanese mercantile marine.

UMATILLA IN COLLISION.
Collided With Schooner Aurelia When
Leaving San Francisco.

The steamer Umatilla of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which is due from the Golden Gate tonight, was in collision with the steam schooner Aurelia during a fog encountered at the P. C. S. S. Co.'s line was leaving San Francisco. The schooner was so badly damaged that she had to be taken to a drydock for repairs. The steamer Umatilla was not damaged and continued on her voyage to Victoria. The steamer City of Puebla will sail tomorrow night for San Francisco.

BROKE STEERING GEAR.
Princess Victoria Met With Accident
Yesterday.

The steamer Princess Victoria, when inbound from Vancouver yesterday, was delayed after passing trial island by the steering gear breaking down. The steamer was steered with her propellers until the hand gear was made ready, and she was then brought to the outer dock slowly, steering by the hand gear. The breaking of a chain caused the difficulty. The broken chain has been repaired. Marine Notes.

The steamer Pleiades sailed from Yokohama on October 20th for this port and is due on the 6th. The steamer Teide of the Blue Funnel line, sailed from the Japanese port and is due here on the 5th.

The steamer Cottage City passed up yesterday from Seattle for the north. The P. C. S. S. Co. has decided to omit the usual call at this port.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan will sail for the Orient tomorrow night.

THEN THEY WOKE UP.

Sailors of Whaler Tell of Seeing a
Wonderful Mirage.

A San Francisco despatch says: "On the night of August 15, when the whaling bark Gayhead was cruising about 55 miles west of Pratteoff Island in Behring sea, Mate Pease and the men on deck were thunderstruck by the appearance of a great body immediately ahead. There was the shore and rising above it were thousands of electric lights, twinkling along a hundred miles. Here and there, apparently at prominent eminences, were larger lights, and along the shore were the myriad of lights showing at the wharves. But the mate and his men knew that this must be an imaginary city, and that for hundreds of miles beyond where these lights glared on, was only an expanse of desolate water."

The mate called Captain Fisher and he looked upon the scene and was bewildered. There was no accounting for the wonderful sight. This city seemed as real as San Francisco seems to a vessel anchored in the channel near Goat's island.

When daylight came the spectacle faded away and in all directions was only the heavy bosom of the cold sea, with no land in sight and no great city within thousands of miles.

COLLISION ENQUIRY.

Further Evidence Regarding Hazelton—
Mount Royal Affair.

The investigation being held by Capt. Jas. Gaudin, local agent of marine, into the causes of the collision between the steamers Hazelton and Mount Royal on the Skeena river on May 4th, 1904, was continued yesterday morning. Capt. Johnson, of the Mount Royal; Capt. Bergman, master of the Hazelton, and Gordon Lockhart, purser of the Mount Royal, were recalled to augment the evidence previously given by them. Few new facts were brought out.

Capt. Johnson in his evidence, stated that his wife was with him in the pilot house of the Mount Royal, said to him when the Hazelton was making a diagonal course across the river toward the Mount Royal: "He's going to ram the Mount Royal." The enquiry will be continued when the witnesses expected from the North and from Seattle, reach the city.

SEIZED THE WRECK.

Chilians Take Possession of German
Bark Abandoned by Crew.

Steamer Neko, of the Kosmos line, which has arrived at San Francisco en route from Hamburg to Puget Sound via South American ports, reports that the German bark Steinbek has been appropriated by the Chileans. It was reported in despatches some weeks ago that the Steinbek had gone ashore at Valparaiso. It appears that the captain and crew abandoned the vessel when she seemed to be beyond saving, and after standing by in small boats for 48 hours went ashore. A party of Chileans went out to the vessel and took possession. Subsequently, when the Steinbek seemed to be safe, the crew attempted to go on board again. Having taken possession of the ship at some time after she had been abandoned, the Chileans refused to give her up, and they were still in possession when the Neko left Valparaiso. The Steinbek has a valuable cargo on board.

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Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

SPANISH CRUISER FOUNDERS. Strikes Rock and Goes Down But All Hands Are Saved.

London, Oct. 28.—A despatch to a news agency from Corunna, Spain, says the Spanish armored cruiser Cardinal Cisneros foundered off Villanova this morning after striking a rock. All on board the vessel were saved.

Ferrol, Spain, Oct. 28.—The cruiser struck during a heavy fog on Point Mexedos, which is extremely dangerous to navigation. She had been obliged to leave Muros Bay with the remainder of the squadron in order to overhaul her machinery at Ferrol, and immediately after weighing anchor the vessel grounded. Her crew, numbering 540 men, immediately took to the boats.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
October 18th to 21st, 1905.

The first four days of this week were unusually fine, accompanied by sharp frosts at night, both on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland, while upon Sunday the 22nd, unsettled weather commenced, followed by considerable rain, chiefly on the Lower Mainland. These conditions were continued, and now show a marked increase in an extensive high barometric area, and cold wave to this province, where it hovered for some days. Upon Tuesday, 24th, the barometer fell in advance of an ocean storm area, which during the day spread inland across the province to the Rockies. This disturbance caused southerly to westward gale on the coast of Vancouver Island. Westward gale for four to five hours the wind velocity on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the lower portion of the Gulf reached from 25 to 40 miles an hour. High winds also occurred during the passage of this storm. The lowest temperature reported during the week were a few degrees below zero in Cariboo on the 18th. No great cold has occurred in either the 20th or 21st.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine recorded was 36 hours and 6 minutes; rain, 25 inch; highest temperature, 54.4 on 24th; lowest, 33.5 on 19th.

Vancouver—Rain, 1.5 inch; highest temperature, 55 on 24th; lowest, 23 on 23rd.

New Westminster—Rain, 1.30 inch; highest temperature, 53 on 24th; lowest, 21 on 19th.

Kamloops—No rain or snow; highest temperature, 50 on 24th; lowest, 20 on 18th.

Barkerville—Rain, .16 inch; snow, 3.29 inches; highest temperature, 49 on 23rd and 24th; lowest, 2 below zero on 18th.

Port Simpson—Rain, 1.56 inch; highest temperature, 50 on 22nd; lowest, 30 on 18th.

Atlin—Snow, 1.20 inch; highest temperature, 50 on 20th and 21st; lowest, 28 on 18th.

Barkerville—Rain, 1.56 inch; snow, 3.29 inches; highest temperature, 49 on 23rd and 24th; lowest, 2 below zero on 18th.

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Blast Furnace To Be Erected

Seattle Project Which Has Bearing on Development of Vancouver Island.

Ample Capital Raised for Enterprise—Contracts for Mills Let Soon.

Apropos of the interest which is being taken in the exploration of the iron resources of Vancouver Island, the following from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday is timely:

"Any doubts which may have existed as to the successful culmination of plans to erect a blast furnace on Puget Sound were dispelled yesterday by the receipt of a telegram sent from the East to James A. Moore announcing the fact that the \$1,000,000 which it was necessary to raise in that part of the country had been guaranteed.

"This means the erection on Puget Sound within the next twelve months of a modern, up-to-date blast furnace of 300 tons capacity," said Mr. Moore to a reporter for the Post-Intelligencer yesterday, as he smilingly gazed at the little yellow slip of paper which he was fingering. "Every business man in the city knows that this establishes for Seattle the prestige of being the distributing point for one of the most important industries in the world today."

Select Site Within Thirty Days

"Within the next thirty days a representative of the Eastern capitalist behind this enterprise will be in Seattle for the purpose of selecting a site for the furnace, and within sixty days I expect to see the contract for the erection of the furnace let, and possibly the work of its construction begun. It should be completed by the end of 1906."

Mr. Moore declined to make known the exact location of the proposed site, saying that there are several under consideration, but that this will be kept a secret until the selection has been made and the deal for its purchase completed. "You may rest assured, however, that the plant will not be far from this city," said he.

"There is almost inexhaustable quantities of iron ore in this part of the state and on Vancouver Island," continued Mr. Moore, "which has been proved by analysis to be the equal of the Lake Superior product, and it can be laid down at the furnace for much less than it costs to lay ore down at the Pittsburgh plants."

Means Big Pay Rolls

"There is almost no limit to the possibilities which the erection of this plant will open, and within the next two years after its completion I believe that it will result in a payroll of fully 10,000 persons. The furnace itself will employ about 400 men, but while that is the thing which opens up the way, it is really a small matter in comparison with what is to follow."

"It means the establishment of a steel plant, a tin plate mill, nail and wire plants, plants for the manufacture of stoves and for iron pipe. A company headed by local men even now stands ready to put in a \$500,000 plant for the manufacture of steel as soon as we can furnish the raw material."

Made Finished Products Plants

"All this means that Moran Bros., for instance, can purchase all the steel which they require in their business right here, with of course the exception of armor plate, which is furnished by the government and is not an item of expense to the shipbuilder. Seattle merchants can get their nails, wire and other articles of a like nature at home, and tin cans for fruit and fish packing purposes as well."

"The market is unlimited. We can go east as far as the Rocky mountains without fear of competition. This is owing to the freight rates which confront the Eastern producer, and it is impossible for any one to become a competitor either in the Orient or Alaska."

"This is not a visionary statement, but a thing which is a certainty. I have been behind this enterprise for some time and know that just as soon as we are in a position to furnish the raw product that there is plenty of capital waiting to seek an opening here and establish the many industries which depend upon pig iron for their operation. Puget Sound is the strategic point of the world for enterprise of this character, and in no great length of time the bridge, railroad and structural steel and iron which now leaves this port will be made here instead of coming from the East."

Mr. Moore is known to have been purchasing large amounts of iron ore property on Vancouver Island in behalf of the Eastern interests which he represents in this matter.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"The Marriage of Kitty," a pleasing comedy with Alice Johnson in the leading role, attracted a good-sized audience to the Victoria theatre last night. "The Marriage of Kitty" depicts some uniquely amusing situations developed out of a marriage entered into between Kitty Silverton (played by Miss Alice Johnson), who makes herself ugly for the occasion, and whom he leaves immediately after the ceremony, after having made a liberal settlement upon her. John Travers, his friend and solicitor, engineers the whole affair, intending that Kitty shall divorce her husband, who will then be at liberty to marry the widow, but when Kitty and Reginald meet again things don't turn out as intended and there and then the most amusing complications of the comedy begin. The comedy is an enjoyable one.

In their endeavors to please the large audiences which have mighty patronized the Savoy theatre, the management have had their hands full securing actors to keep up the excellent standard which they have set. For the ensuing week they have secured a very select programme one which cannot fail to please. The leading number on the programme will be "The Great Hadji Lessik," who is known as "the Oriental Wonder." His work is said to be very original and is far ahead of any of the same description that has ever been presented in this city. He comes direct from the east, where he has made a reputation as a very capable actor and one who never fails to please the spectators. Following him will be found the Royal Trio of high-class vocalists, who have won renown as three of the best singers on the vaudeville stage today. Their singing is said to be very good and can be compared to some of the well-known artists appearing before select audiences. Next on the list is Robert Wingate, the world's champion bone soloist. This

number has been secured at a great expense, as it is not every theatre that can secure a world's champion to perform.

Mr. Wingate has had numerous challenges to a contest on the bones, but he has managed to hold his own against all comers. His act is a complete novelty to this city, another actor having ever attempted to try the numbers which are given by Mr. Wingate with ease. Another new face will be Edna Murrall, a dancing and singing soubrette, who has made a name for herself on the other side of the line as a splendid entertainer. Her singing and dancing is equal to any that has ever been presented in the city and her selections are taken from the latest popular successes. Julia Bonnell is another new performer who will open tomorrow and she is an operatic vocalist who possesses a very fine voice and shows great culture. Several numbers have been kept over from last week among them being the "Clicks," who have in the last few weeks pleased the audiences in a very satisfactory manner. Meadows and Lessire will also be seen in an entirely different turn from that presented last week. Ceci Merrill and Edna Hunt have also been held over and will add much to the enjoyment of the patrons of the local play house. The entire troupe will be seen at the Savoy every evening this week and at the matinee on Saturday afternoon.

The London Bioscope Company, which gave a successful entertainment at the Victoria theatre some months ago, will commence the return engagement on Thursday, the 2nd of November. Three evening performances will be given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with a matinee on Saturday.

QUEER WILLS.

George Bancroft Griffith, in New York Sunday Magazine:

"Sir—Having for the last few years been compiling a record of the names of islands, passes, points and mountains on the coast of British Columbia, probably a short extract giving the origin of the names of Beacon Hill and Cordova Bay, both near Victoria, may be of interest to readers of the Colonist."

JOHN T. WALBRAN,
Marine and Fisheries, Victoria, B. C., October 28, 1905.

Beacon Hill, Victoria.—Named by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company from the fact of two beacons being placed on the hill, one where the flagstaff now stands, the other near the shore, which beacons, when in line, marked the position of Beacon rock—1816. Captain Kellett on his arrival at Victoria, 24th June, 1816, with H. M. S. Herald and her daughter Pandora, Lieutenant Commander Wood, to make a survey of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the harbors of Victoria and Cordova, noted these beacons as he passed the hill to an anchorage in Cordova Bay. He was ignorant at the time of their use, mistaking them for Indian signal posts, and therefore paid no attention to them. The two men-of-war returned to Victoria on the 27th from Cordova Bay, having on the 26th passed the port without noticing the entrance.

Cordova Channel, Haro Strait. The early name of Cordova Bay was Cordova, and by this name it was known to the arrival of H. M. steamer sloop Cormorant in the Straits of Juan de Fuca for Victoria, but the port not being recognized, the vessels continued on to Haro Strait, anchoring in Cordova Bay, 21st June, 1816. A day or two afterwards the Cormorant sailed toward the Herald and Pandora together back to Victoria, and they anchored off the harbor, noting Brothel ledge, under the name of Beacon rock, by the beacons placed on Beacon Hill to mark the danger. Hence the name Beacon Hill. Lieutenant Quimper, a Spanish naval officer commanding the sloop Princess Royal, gave the name of Puerto de Cordova to the harbor of Esquimalt in 1790, probably after one of the viceroys of New Spain, Don Antonio María Bucareli Villanueva y Cordova, Lieutenant general of the royal armas, 46th viceroy. The name Cordova, transferred by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, circa 1822, to the bay now given on the chart as Cordova Bay, but yet locally known by the old Spanish name of Cordova. The channel between James Island and Vancouver Island named by the Admiralty surveyors, 1853, doubtless from Cordova being used in the vicinity in the early days of the colony.

THE BRAVE OLD EMPIRE.

Sir—There was an act of conspicuous

bravery at the Battle of Trafalgar which should have been more glorified than it seems to be at the celebration of the grand victory.

"Our friends depart, and are forgot,

As thus rolls drearily by;

In after years, none, none are left

For them to leave a sigh;

But history's page will ever mark

The glories she did share,

And gild the sun of her fate,

The brave old Trafalgar,

"She was the queen ship in Nelson's line at the battle of Trafalgar, and having

the tail of the sun, she was what

sailors call 'flying high,' so as to be able

to keep pace with the fast sailing Vic-

tory. When the latter drew upon her-

self all the enemy's fire, the Trafalgar

tried to pass her, to take it in her stead,

but Nelson himself called her to keep

her. The Trafalgar, so aware of her

standing, sailed and held back, meeting

the enemy's fire but her bows without

returning a shot. Two hours later she came

out with an enemy's seventy-four ship on

each side of her, both her prizes, one lashed

to her mainmast and the other to her

anchor"—Ruskin's Notes in the Turner

THE WATER MUDDLE.

Sir—Victoria was good water, plenty

water at good pressure, and possibly

water for power and for lighting.

Had Lubbe's company not secured the

Goldstream water, which appears much

debt, at all the car company would have

been in possession; and Victoria citizens

would much rather be in the hands of

Lubbe and his friends than in the hands of

the car company.

The water commission first sounded

the alarm about the water supply when

he wrote to the papers that application

was being made for a record on Sooke

water for a cement works, and by the car

company a little later on for Shawinigan

lake water. The car company are not too

modest. They have a record in Vancouver

and, I understand, have a long lease of

the large share of Goldstream water.

At the same time, I only fail to state

that a well informed alderman told me the

car company might never intend to use

the water which is now offered by the car

company.

It is the car company which is to be

blamed for the water trouble.

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HOCKEY

Victoria Defeated
The Victoria hockey team was defeated yesterday by a team from the Garrison, by the score of 3 to 1. The Garrison were the better team, but the more than twice opponents and managed to score one goal in the first half and two in the second; while the locals were only able to get one in the second. The game was very fast and both teams made a good showing for the first game of the season.

The Garrison team this season is very strong and are expected to make a good showing in the league. The match was devoid of any rough play and was a good exhibition of hockey. The Garrison took the lead from the start, and it was not long before Collins had scored their first goal. At half time the score stood one to nothing in favor of the Garrison, and on resuming play they quickly added another point, taking the lead. The match was suspended for the Garrison by Collins; while the Victoria scored from a scrumming in front of the goal. H. G. Dauby acted as referee and gave general satisfaction. A return game is being arranged for to be played in a few weeks time at Oak Bay, when the locals expect to turn the tables on the Garrison team. It is expected that the game will be arranged for the second half of the season, so that the game may be got under way. It is very likely that there will be only three teams in the league—Vancouver, Garrison, and Victoria. Last season the Garrison entered two teams, but it is the intention to enter the one this season, which will give them a better chance of winning the championship.

Ladies' Practice

A full practice of the ladies' hockey team was held at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. Sides were chosen and a good game taken part in by the large number of players who turned out.

FOOTBALL.

Play a Draw
The junior league game which was played yesterday between the North Ward and South Park school teams resulted in a draw, each team scoring two goals. Both at times showed good football, the work of the North Wards being particularly good. This team, although with the absence of one member, played very strong game and looked like winners, till within a few minutes of time, when the first half finished we all the score, although several very good shots were put in. On resuming play the North Ward team went off with a rush and kept their opponents on the go all the time, till by a good shot Taylor beat Elworthy, making the first score for North Ward; this was followed by another for North Ward, McGregor doing the needful. When again the South Park team appeared to take a brace, and Peden scored their first goal, Carton adding another a few minutes afterwards, evening the score. Before time was called the South Park came very near scoring again from a free kick, but the goal keeper for the North Ward was equal to the occasion and saved in good style.

With the game of yesterday the two contesting teams are now even in the league, both having won and drawn a game, giving them three points each.

Rugby Players Practice

The first practice of the newly formed Rugby Football Club was held at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, and a large number of players took advantage of the opportunity to have a game. Teams were chosen and a regular game played. Although it was somewhat ragged, it showed that there is enough material in the city to form a good team, all that is required being practice. Several of last year's internees were on hand and entered into the game with a willingness. They are very speedy and with a little experience should make a good acquisition to the team. A number of players from the barracks were also out and showed that they will be able to assist the locals with a few players. The majority of last season's were disappointed by the absence, but this will in no wise prevent the others from getting out with the players who are on hand this season, and making a determined effort to bring the McKechnie cup back to this city.

Reminiscences of Past Games

The Montreal Gazette of October 23, in referring to the international games which were played in the seventies between the United States and Canada, states:

On Saturday, October 23, 1875, thirty years ago, one of the earliest international football matches played under Rugby Football rules took place on the cricket grounds in the city of Montreal, and the United States were represented by the Harvard University Football Club, their opponents being a team composed of members of the Montreal, McGill University, and Quebec clubs. The members of the Canadian team were as follows: E. S. Clouston, captain; J. McGaughan, Stewart Campbell; A. Macrae, G. R. Tatlow, H. W. Thomas, J. G. A. Brightton, E. T. Taylor, R. D. McGregor, Bradley Whinot, H. G. Gough, H. M. Price, J. S. Allan, R. W. Bodle, Philip Cross.

Of the foregoing gentlemen, it is interesting to learn that Mr. E. S. Clouston is now the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, with which institution Messrs. Thomas and Gough are also connected. Mr. Tatlow is now the son of R. G. Tatlow, Mr. A. S. of British Columbia; Mr. Macrae is in a K. C. of this city, and Mr. Taylor is now Lt.-Col. E. T. Taylor, R.E., commandant of the Royal Military College. Mr. R. W. Bodle, B.A., is librarian of the Public Library of Manchester, England; and Mr. J. G. A. Brightton is law clerk in the law office of Senator.

The international matches between Harvard and Canada were started in 1873, and continued for some years against McGill and Britannia, o'Farrell Clubs, until the different interpretations given to the rules by the Americans rendered satisfactory contests impossible.

The game thirty years ago was celebrated in the evening by a dinner at the then popular Carlton Club.

Many of the members of the Harvard team now occupy prominent positions in the United States.

Games in the East

New York, Oct. 28.—After playing superb football in the first half, and missing a touchdown only by fatal fumbling, Columbia succumbed to Princeton's persistent attack in the second half of the game at American League park today, and lost 12 to 0. Nearly ten thousand persons witnessed the game.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—The Pennsylvania team today defeated the Carlisle Indians 6 to 0.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 28.—By strict plumping and a sturdy defense, Harvard defeated Brown at football today 10 to 0.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Yale beat West Point at football by a score of 20 to 0.

Last Thursday's Match

The Spoons were expected to lead the Times' account of Thursday's football game. It is most inaccurate, I, as a spectator, claim, even granting that Constable fouled Goward, a penalty would be given against him. It was no credit to Goward to punce Constable (the smallest man on the Garrison team) killed the latter was on the

The account says: "Goward was badly hurted by the Garrison team." This is not true. Goward was not touched. The

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Brings News of Many Seafarers From Daring Sea.

The steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, is expected this morning from Cape Scott and way ports on the Vancouver Island coast. The Queen City, which was reported yesterday from Alberni, brings news of many of the returning seafarers. Seven of the fleet were reported, all with good catches. The Dora Steamer had 16 skins, the Alice I. Algar 643, the Libby 828, the Victoria 620, the Umbria 880, Director 622, and Carrie C. W. 701.

PREDICTION AS TO HUDSON BAY

Stock Manipulator Says Price Will Go to \$3,000 Per Share.

Prediction as to: The Montreal Star, in its issue of Monday, October 23, says:

"Pick up any London financial paper these days and the name of Jefferson M. Levy shines forth in big letters on page one."

The rich Wall-street man has made himself a big factor in the Canadian Pacific and Hudson's Bay boom and seems determined to arouse English speculators and investors to a full appreciation of the future possibilities of those concerns.

Some time ago Levy predicted 250 for C. P. R.

He still adheres to that guess, and now predicts \$3,000 a share for Hudson's Bay stock which at present is selling around \$400.

Says Levy: "Persons best informed about Hudson's Bay are holding their shares."

"Lord Strathearn has stated that he does not intend to sell a single share as long as he lives. In fact, I understand his holding is in the hands of trustees for the benefit of his family. There are the very best of reasons for holding these shares. A long time back, when they were at a comparatively low figure, I expressed views as to their value which have proved to be correct. My reasons for believing in Hudson's Bay are very

A PRINCE'S ADVENTURE.

Frederick Leopold of Prussia Has Exciting Experience in Russia.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who represented the German Emperor with the Russian army in Manchuria, had a rather adventurous journey Wednesday night from Warsaw to Alexandrovo, a distance of 140 miles. The prince's train was due to leave Warsaw at 8:30 p.m.; dining and sleeping cars were attached, and dinner was to be served at 9 o'clock. All preparations had been made for departure and a guard of honor was drawn up on the platform, when the officer commanding the guards was informed that the prince was sleeping in the governor's house.

The guard was withdrawn and word was given out that the prince would not make the journey that night. The tables were cleared and the servants prepared to retire, when the prince, with his staff and a Russian escort, suddenly appeared and the train was

Ordered to Leave Immediately

Troops then filled the station, the public was excluded and the prince's staff was ordered not to leave the train. Guards with fixed bayonets were posted at the doors of every car.

Extraordinary precautions were taken and the train left the station with all the windows thickly muffled and the lights of the engine extinguished.

The military train ahead signalled the train six times during the night to stop, as suspicious objects were observed on the track. At 5 o'clock in the morning Alexandrovo was reached and the train there was taken over by Prussians.

AMID THE SILENCES.

Charles F. Raymond in Toronto Star.

It is in the quiet amid the silences that the eagle rears her young. The sparrow builds her nest on every street corner. The rabbit may be found in the near-

Oats, Island per ton	30.00
Barley, Manitoba per ton	25.00
Barley, Island, per ton	30.00
Flour, Hungarian, Ogilvie's "Royal Household, per bbl	5.00
Flour, Hungarian Lake of the Woods	
Flour, Ogilvie, per box	5.00
Flour, Hungarian, Moffet's Best	5.70
Snow, per box	4.80
Bran, per ton	24.00
Shorts, per ton	26.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00
Whole corn, per ton	30.00
Cracked corn, per ton	31.00
Cheep feed, best, per ton	\$30 to \$32.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$12 to \$14
Lay, Island, per ton	\$14 to \$16

FRUIT.

Grape fruit, per box	\$3.50
Valencia oranges, choice, per box	\$4.50
Lemons (fancy), per box	\$5.00
Lemons (choice), per box	\$4.50
Bananas, per bunch	\$4.25
Apples (choice), per box	\$1.00 to \$1.50
Peaches (local), per box	\$1.50 to \$1.75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per ton	\$10 to \$18
Silver skin onions, per sack	\$2.00
Cabbages, per lb.	14
Turnips, per sack	55c
Carrots, per sack	\$1.00
Green peas, per lb.	32c
Tomatoes, per lb.	3 to 6

MEAT AND POULTRY.

Eggs, per doz.	26
Hams	17
Bacon	17½
Pork, live weight	8½
Pork, dressed	8½
Veal, live weight	6½
Veal, dressed	10
Chickens, spring, per lb, live wt.	12½
Chickens, old, per lb.	11

RETAIL MARKETS.

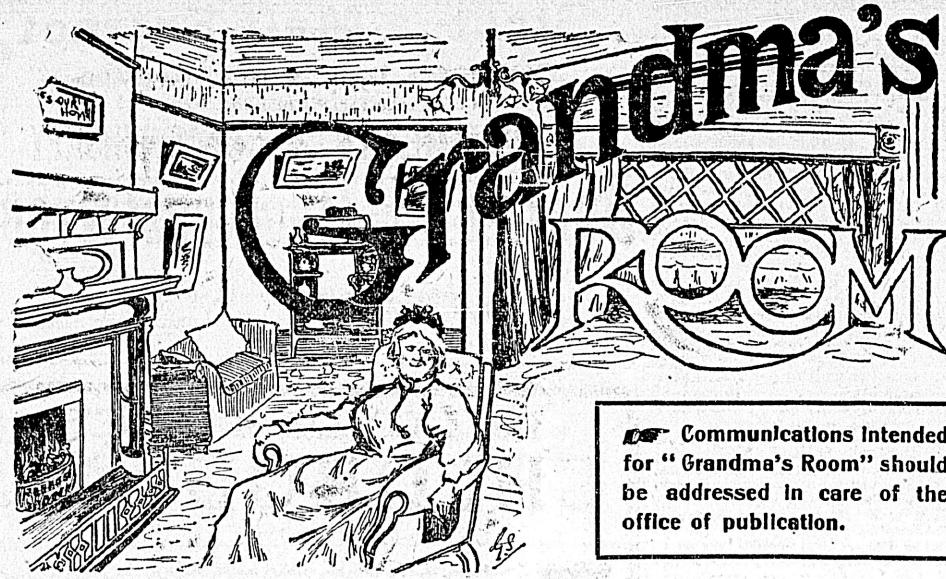
Oats, per ton	\$28 to 23
Wheat, per ton	\$35.00
Barley, per ton	\$28.00
Hay (Island), per ton	\$16.00
Hay (Fraser) per ton	\$14.00
Turnips, per ton	\$10.00
Potato, Island, new	\$20.00
Corn, whole, per ton	\$22.00
Corn, cracked	\$35.00
Corn, feed meal	\$35.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	45
Round oats, per 7½ lbs. sack	35
Hungarian, per bbl.	\$6.10
Canadian, per sack	\$1.60
Middlings, per bag	\$1.10
Bran, per bag	90

FRUIT.

Musk-melons, each	10
Cooking figs, per box	10
Figs, per lb.	12½ to 15
Valencia raisins	15
Lemons, California, per doz.	10
Cocoanuts, each	10
New dates	12½
Beans, per lb.	60
New, choice, currants	10
Boat, Sultanas	20
Table raisins	15, 25, 35
Bananas, per dozen	25 to 45
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 50
Apples (local), per box	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Apples, Island	5
Pears (local) per box	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Grapes, per basket	50

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per lb.	24
Cauliflower, per head	10
Tomatoes	12½
Cucumbers	5
Onions, 8 lbs. for	25



Communications Intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Silent, and yet so clear and sweet to those who are ready to hear, so terrible to those who are unwillingly forced to listen. I know that the great majority of Christians doubt, in fact, deny positively, that the voice of Christ reaches His children today, only through the medium of His printed word. But to me this does not seem true; and while I am quite powerless to bring to you scientific proof that the theory I offer you is a true one, you will admit, upon thought, that it is at least a comforting one, and many will go further, as I do—and regard it as a very probable one.

"He shall give His angels charge concerning thee." This you do not doubt, but have you ever considered that He is not waiting till you have finished your troublous journey through life to place you under this wise and tender guardianship? You are not left to choose your path blindly, to walk alone and in darkness. At your birth your guardian angel was "given charge concerning thee," and faithfully and truly does this angel or spirit obey the command of one higher. Who are the angels who guard you? Some one who has loved you, or who has reason to love you tenderly and dutifully. Perhaps not the one today who guided you at first; as since that time one may have passed into the light of knowledge and understanding, whose love and interest in you was greater in this life; your mother, your wife, your sweetheart, your child, perhaps, whoever it is, is surely there by your side always, whispering, influencing, striving for your best interests, if you will only listen, if you will only be guided.

Many who doubt this will tell you earnestly of "some sudden impulse" which impelled them to unexpected and unpremeditated action.

They will tell you how naturally they receive "impressions" that "it does not pay them to disregard."

They will tell you how some unexpected line in verse or prose "opened to their mind a new and vivid idea."

Again they will speak of a dream that was "like a vision" in its clearness, and the strong impression it left, and which proved to be a "warning" or a fact which was later reproduced in reality. Few fail to acknowledge the voice of "conscience," though they fail to connect it with the hovering angel at their side. To themselves they credit the "strange thoughts" which come in the silence and loneliness of night, or isolation. The long forgotten word or message which some circumstance suddenly recalls to the mind, is wondered at, but never for a moment credited to the efforts of the guardian angel, who is striving to influence you to some good purpose. A long forgotten melody suddenly comes to your memory, or to your "mind's eye" springs a picture from the long past, but do you ever ask "why was it sent," or "who recalled it?" It was not a purposeless message, and it was not a message of "chance." There is no such thing as "chance" in God's plan for His people; nor do "His angels" leave any work to such loose ends.

Have you never noticed how, in the lonely life of the woods, in the silent night watches, or wherever you are left little influenced by surrounding earthly faces, "the best that is in you" comes strongly to the fore, and it seems almost easier to do right than to do evil? Evil becomes repugnant, and you resolve to avoid it; all influence is for good! Can you not accept the idea that under these quiet circumstances the guardian angel finds it easier to make the influence for good felt, to make her whisperings clearer to your brain, to hold you in her power; even for this little while? And can you not realize that even the temporary uplifting, is a gain which can never be all lost, an influence which will not easily pass away?

Again, has there never come to you in time of anxiety, worry or trouble, a sudden sense of comfort, of dependence on a strong help, which would surely be yours? You have felt your cares roll away, and rest has come to your tense worn nerves, you knew not from whence, but rejoiced that it had so come. From whence came the whisper to your soul, that so quieted you? Perhaps when the calm came you were praying or crying to heaven for help, and yet you would say, "Christ does not speak to His people today; God does not send His angels to the men of this age." And you doubt, in the depth of your heart, if He ever did!

Then there is that awful voice with which God punishes, and at the same time calls to repentance, the voice which you call "remorse," or even a "guilty conscience." Whose speaking is this? Your own? Indeed, no, for you try to drown it, to escape from it, and you can not; you can never escape from the voice of God and His angel whom He hath "given charge concerning thee."

Grandma's Callers.

"Perplexed"—Could you give me a recipe for softening the skin, without promoting the growth of hair on the face?

Answer—Cream for the Skin.—Spermatozoa and white wax, each 6 drams; borax, 2 drams; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ozs.; glycerine, 1½ ozs.; orange flower water, 2 ozs.; oil of neroli, 15 drops; oil of orange skin (bisgarde), 15 drops; oil of petit grain, 15 drops. Melt the wax, spermatozoa and oil of almonds together, mix the glycerine and orange water, and dissolve the borax in the mixture, then dissolve all these ingredients in the melted fats, stirring constantly till a cold cream is formed. This will not

promote growth of hair, and is very softening and agreeable.

"Jack and Jill." My sister Jack is, or thinks she is getting a double chin, and wants you to repeat a lotion you gave last winter to cure this blemish. As for me, I'm none too thin, only about the neck and arms. Please tell me how to pick up a little flesh for this portion without gaining or losing elsewhere.

Answer.—For the double chin, let your druggist prepare the following: Distilled Water and cologne water, each 200 grains; chloride of ammonia, 22 grains; iodide of potash, 10 grains. Dip a piece of soft linen in this, and lay it under the chin, then fold a compress, lined with oil silk, under the chin and up over the face. Make it tight and wear it about an hour each day, on night and morning. For the arms and neck, massage gently with the following cream: Lanoline, 120 grains; glycerine, 40 grains; salol, 2 grains; spermaceti, 30 grains; tincture cantharides, 5 grains; alum, 5 grains; essence white rose, 10 drops. This cream will flatten, when applied, without effect on other portions.

22 stitches and work them in like manner, binding off loosely when second length is completed; sew the two bound ends together in seam at back of heel, and turn the work inside out, and sew to the lamb's wool sole. Around the top crochet an open row for ribbon, elastic or cord. This is done as follows: 1 treble, chain 2, skip 2, treble, and so on, around. Finish this row with a row of scallops or shells. Bow of ribbon on front. This pattern is for a medium sized slipper, and may be made smaller by knitting to 60 stitches on left needle, in place of 66. It is known as the "honeycomb" pattern, and is particularly pretty in old gold and dark blue.

"Rancher's Wife"—Please tell me how to make "hard" soap. I am to use waste grease, tallow etc. Also tell me how to wash nice flannels to keep them soft and white. Mine get such a "grimy" look. I do not know why.

Hard Soap.—1 can of concentrated lye poured into the vessel you mean to make your soap in (coal oil tin is good), and over the lye pour one-half gallon of water, and put with it 5



An elaborate evening coat known as the Empire model is developed by this pattern, in black velvet; the front, back and sleeves of which are skirted. The coat is three-quarter length, having two shoulder capes and the collar giving the appearance of the third cape. The lining of this coat is of white satin, the front is trimmed with Persian braid, and the sleeves are finished with an inner ruff of lace. Buttons and silk cord loops are used for the closing. Taffeta, pongee silks or satins are very desirable material for the development of this coat. Twelve yards of 21-inch velvet will be required.

VANCOUVER ISLAND INDIAN SCHOOL

John Campbell, D. D., Victoria, in the Presbyterian.

The Committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Mackay and Hamilton Cassels, K. C., of Toronto, Rev. J. S. Henderson of New Westminster, and the writer appointed to visit the Indian schools on Vancouver Island, reached Ahousaht, the most northerly of the missions, on Sept. 22. There are three classes of schools recognized by the Government, the day school to which an annual grant of \$300 is made; the boarding school which receives a grant of \$60 per pupil, and the industrial school to which a grant of \$120 is made. Our Church has an industrial school in the Pacific province, but has excellent day and boarding schools.

The Indian village of Ahousaht occupies a charming site on Flores Island. The Ahousahts were and are still a powerful tribe and are the most influential on the west coast. The island came into their possession more than a hundred years ago by the treacherous massacre of every man, woman and child of the tribe, previously occupying it. They are very superstitious, are believers in witchcraft and their religion, if they have any, is Shamanism. The high priest, or medium of Shamanism is supposed to be in communication with the unseen spirits and to hold absolutely in his hands the destiny of friend and foe. Through the influence of our schools witchcraft is rapidly disappearing and the gulf between fetishism of the old Indian and the Christianity of the younger generation is very great.

A day school established at Ahousaht developed in a few years into the present large boarding school. The Roman Catholic Church built an industrial school at Clayquot, only seventeen miles south of Flores, and their aggressive policy was such as to leave no alternative to the Presbyterian Church but to take the advance step. To sound the retreat and hand over the ground to Romanism was not the spirit of John Knox, and the presence of the boarding school is an effective check against Roman aggression.

The building stands in an ideal spot about twenty feet above the sea level and is fronted by a lovely sandy beach. The outlook is a beautiful range of mountains covered with an unbroken forest of giant trees. The school is of two stories, with basement and attic heated by hot air and with all modern conveniences. The school rooms, dormitories and apartments for the staff are very comfortable, though not yet fully furnished. Viewed from the sea it is the most imposing in appearance of all the boarding schools on the west coast, and is a credit to the Presbyterian Church. It has a farm of 160 acres with a small fresh water lake in the centre. It is about eight feet above the sea level and easily drained and converted into a much needed garden and meadowland. The pupils of the school—about forty at present—are a fine class of boys and girls, robust, healthy, well fed and well clothed. They are apt scholars and are taught the elementary branches of the public school curriculum of British Columbia. But they are also taught from the word of God the principles of Christianity and the practice of the Golden Rule.

One class repeated correctly before the committee all of the golden texts of the Sabbath school lesson from January to August. He would be a man indeed who would repeat a certain remedy which had been recommended to me, and failed to get it, when one of the storekeepers insisted that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I do so, and our baby is alive and well today.—Geo. W. Spence, Holly Springs, N. C.

The Committee visited among the places of interest on the island some of the ruins of the large houses of ancient date, many of which had grotesquely carved posts four feet in diameter, and beams equally thick from eighty to a hundred feet long. How the Indians conveyed these immense logs to the



A touch of piquancy is given to this coat of black veiling, by the chic bolero style, which is fitted at the shoulders in front by dark tucks. The deep rolling collar is of veiling and panne in a contrasting shade, and the panne is also used for the girdle and the cuffs on the elbow sleeves. Embroidered batiste banding trims the coat and forms the suspender straps that cross at the bust, and fasten on the girdle with cut-glass buttons. This coat may be used with pretty effect to complete a costume of broad cloth in the fashionable shade of plum, as the bolero coats with short sleeves will be just as much the rage in the winter as they are now. The coat may be trimmed with panne velvet and silk braid of a darker shade than the costume, finishing the sleeves with a deep ruffle of lace. 2½ yards of 40-inch material is required.

"Invalid"—Could you send me directions at once for knitting wool bedroom slippers to be made with lamb's wool soles? Please tell me, also the amount of material required, as I am sending away for the yarn for the slippers, and want to knit some for friends as well as for myself.

Answer.—The amount of German-wool required is 2 skeins for a pair of slippers, blue and grey, pink and grey, red and black, any combination you like. You also require two No. 12 steel needles. If you knit tightly, use larger needles. First take the darkest yarn and cast on 12 stitches. 1. Knit across plain. 2. Knit 11, make one, knit one. 3. Repeat second row. 4. Slip 2 dark stitches off on right needle without knitting; knit 2 with light yarn; repeat. 5. Slip 2 dark 2 light; repeat. 6. Like 4th. 7. Like 5th. 8. 9. 10. 11. Like second row with dark; 12, 13, 14, 15 like 4, 5, 6 and 7 in same order. Repeat from 8th row until you have 66 stitches on left needle. Knit up 22 stitches. Bind off 22 stitches loosely; then repeat the pattern on the remaining 22 stitches. Knit back and forth on these, always keeping the pattern, until you have a strip long enough to reach to the centre of back of heel. Go back to first

pounds of grease. Keep over the fire and stir until lye and grease are well dissolved. Let it cook till all grease is eaten; then add one gallon of boiling water and a 5c. package of borax. Pour into moulds after stirring well, or into tight, shallow boxes. In a few days the soap will be hard and may be cut into cakes and dried.

To Wash the Flannels.—Use cold, milk-warm or hot water, but whichever you choose, use always the same. I prefer milk-warm, as this temperature best suits the drying heat, also. Make a suds with any good soap, and wash the pieces, one at a time, in a large pan or bowl. Squeeze the suds through the fibres; do not rub; wash in second clear water, and rinse in third, gently pulling garment into place after squeezing all water out. Do not twist or wring it. Dry in sun or over stove, quickly. Wash only one piece in the suds, as dirt from one lot settles in the next, making the flannels look grimy. And do not wash flannels in water after cotton goods.

To clean a brass burner from a lamp

in a pan with clean water, and a teaspoonful of baking soda. Let boil, dry and polish. Boil the wicks in clean water once in a while, to which has been added a little vinegar. This helps to prevent smoky chimneys.

A touch of piquancy is given to this coat of black veiling, by the chic bolero

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First letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For eight months I have suffered something

terrible every month with my periods. The

pains are excruciating and I can hardly stand

them. My doctor says I have ovarian and

womb trouble, and I must go through an op-

eration if I want to get well. I do not want

to submit to it if I can possibly help it.

Second letter.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"After following carefully your advice,

and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound at once, I am very anxious to send

you my testimonial, that others may know

what you have done for me.

"I do not believe it will help me."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bot-

tle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pink-

ham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—

it is free and always helpful.

You Won't Find Tailors

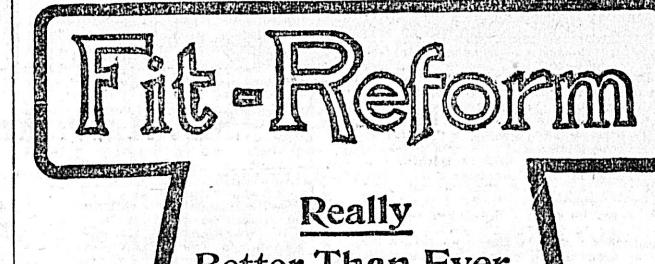
and Dressmakers using any but Belding's Silk. They must have strong, tough silk—free of kinks and knots—that sews smoothly and evenly—and runs freely in the highest speeded machines. That's why they choose

BELDING'S Spool SILK

The best for all kinds of sewing. Every shade and color for dress-making, embroidery and fancy work.



Sold by Leading Dealers Everywhere.



We are showing the winter lines now—Suits and Overcoats.

We knew the fabrics were good when our buyer selected them from the best mills abroad.

We knew the styles were right when our designer submitted his models.

We say now "Fit-Reform garments are really better than ever." And that is their highest praise.

Suits and Overcoats, \$12. to \$30.

This trademark identifies every genuine Fit-Reform garment.

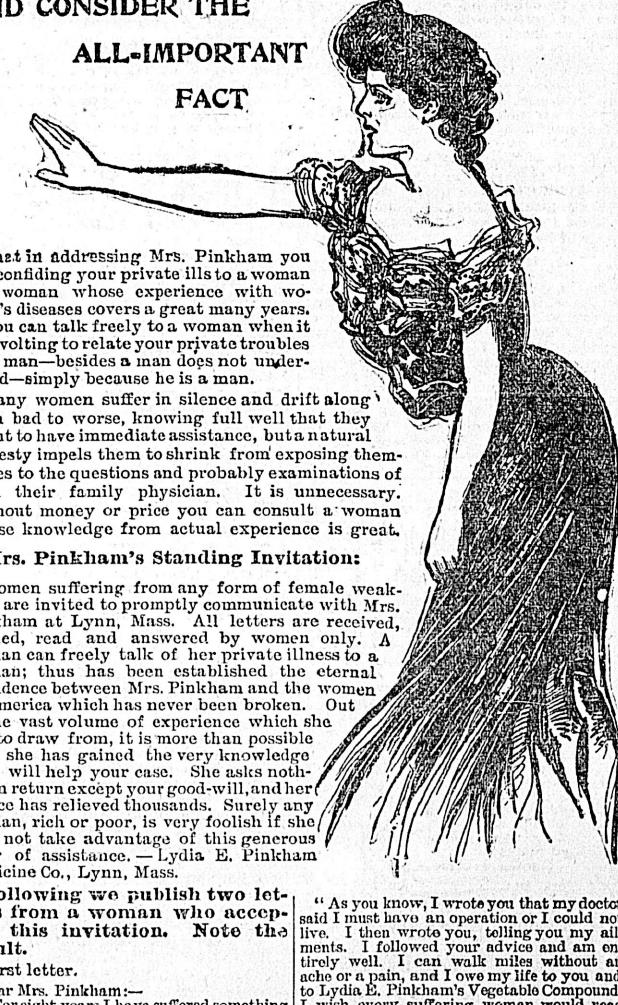


Look for label with trademark and price as fixed by makers.

The only Fit-Reform Wardrobe here is at

ALLEN & CO., 73 Government St.

STOP! WOMEN, AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

You can

In the World of Labor

German stonemasons work ten hours a day.

Belgian lacemakers only earn 25 to 30 cents per day from 12 to 15 hours.

In England last year out of 354 labor disputes 254 were settled by arbitration and conciliation.

The Trades and Labor Council has given \$30 to the Children's Ward Fund of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

The first labor union organized in Canada was formed among the French workingmen of Quebec, over 60 years ago.

The A.F.L. will protest to the U.S. government against the employment of aliens in the United States geological survey.

The Australian Federal parliament is discussing a trade union label bill. It is expected that the measure will become law.

John D. Rockefeller computes his income on the eight-hour work day basis: \$10,015 per hour is the modest income of this man who is opposed to the eight-hour day for his workmen.

Trades unionists in Great Britain are collecting funds for a memorial to the late Lady Dilke, in recognition of her work in the cause of trades unionism.

Engineers of Hocking Valley, Pa., railroad, who were about to demand 3½ cents per mile for all engineers, have been granted an advance of half that amount.

Under the New Zealand Workers' Compensation Act the parents of a 14-year-old boy, who was killed by accident arising in the course of his employment as a newspaper runner on a train, were recently awarded \$40, and funeral and medical expenses by the arbitration court.

Referring to the workings of the New Zealand state-owned and worked coal mines, Premier Seddon recently said that very shortly coal depots would be established where a workingman who wanted one cwt. of coal could get it at a reasonable price, and the government would probably also have its own delivery carts.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is said to have spent nearly \$10,000 in defense of its members against alleged law breaking.

The Consolidated Telephone company, of Allentown, Pa., has decided to spend \$200,000 in installing girl-less telephone plants in that city and in Hazleton, thus depriving more than 100 girls of their jobs.

Shanghai has a new cotton mill, owned by a native Chinese company, with a mandarin as president. The mill has 40,000 spindles, and the cotton used is of Chinese growth. The help numbers 2,000, all women, and children.

Four hundred Italians employed in the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N.J., are still on strike for higher wages. They have been getting \$7.25 a week and want \$8, with a half-holiday Saturday.

The introduction of new bookbinding machinery is seriously disturbing the union scale of wages throughout the United States.

A resolution favoring the exclusion from the United States of Japanese and Korean laborers was adopted by the annual convention of the International Elevator Constructors' Union at Boston, Mass., recently.

Ten clerks employed in the postoffice at Goldfield, Nevada, went out on strike last week owing to the fact that their wages had been reduced from \$120 to \$80 a month.

All the railroad brotherhoods of the U.S. are preparing to make a demand for a shorter work day. A meeting will be held of the different organizations next month at which some definite plan will be adopted.

The International Steam Engineers' union, in annual convention at Toronto, Ont., recently passed a resolution urging the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese and Koreans from the United States and Canada. It was also resolved that undesirable emigrants from Europe should be excluded.

Notice has been given by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of New York City, whose membership is 7,000, on Samuel B. Donnelly, secretary of the

factories. With a man like Will Creek, the noted labor leader and member of parliament, at the head of the movement, there is little doubt of its success. "This co-operative scheme is bound to come in all the industrial countries, and it will do much to increase the intelligence and self-reliance of the workingmen."

According to Herr Wagner, who spent some time in Victoria last year, and who traveled extensively over the Dominion and the United States, the average workman in the United States is a slave to the capitalists as well as to the trades unions. Wages for unskilled workmen range from \$1 to \$1.50 a day throughout the Eastern and Middle States. In the United States 2,000,000 male workmen are idle from four to six months every year, and more than 1,500,000 children who should be at school are employed in factories. "The paradise of individualism is not turning out a very comfortable place to live in," to quote a phrase from a footnote in Herr Wagner's pamphlet, entitled "Protect the Emigrant."

A close corporation agreement has been entered into by the master plumbers of Toronto and their employees, by which the former agreed to employ only union men, and the latter to work only for bosses who were members of the Masters' Association. This agreement between employers and men's associations has caused a good deal of comment.

"The closed shop from both sides I

ment. Briefly, he holds that to assist the manufacturers is to assist labor, and to oppose them is to oppose labor.

The growth of trade unionism in France, says Engineering, has been very rapid. The title under which the unions are known in France is "Syndicats Professionals." They were first authorized by law in 1884—a little over twenty years ago. Under that law associations are permitted of more than twenty persons exercising the same trade or calling, to be formed for the purpose of promoting or defending their economic, industrial, commercial, or agricultural interest. Such associations are empowered to acquire property and institute special funds for mutual help, superannuation, and other benefits; the only condition of their regular establishment and legal status is publicity. These "syndicats" have a wider meaning than we attach to the term "trade union" in England, for they include unions of employers as well as of the workpeople, and also mixed associations of both. The increase of unions in 15 years, adds Engineering, is nearly fourfold, while the membership has increased from 481,433 to 1,719,196, or about three and a half times. On January 1 of this year the employers' unions had 252,036 members; the workpeople's unions, 781,344; mixed unions, 25,863; agricultural unions, 659,953. These institutions cover all sorts of objects of an industrial and commercial character, including friendly and other provident societies. Under the law of 1892, doctors, dentists, and midwives are also

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A REVIVAL

Francis Daor in Montreal Herald.

To the student of human nature, and human nature especially in its existing consciousness of mind and expression of mind, a revival has elements of much interest. There is an element of the abnormal about it, an emotion, the influence of which reveals conflicting and contradictory results in its effects upon individuals. It is primarily emotional, and therefore reveals many of the primary instincts of man's religious nature; and therein lies its charm for a student. In this critical age one seldom gets studies of primary impulses. They are usually secondary, and, therefore, uninteresting.

The power and far-reaching influence of a great revival upon a nation's history has conclusively demonstrated. Greene, the English historian, records eight since the twelfth century: First the Cistercian, which gave to England the Magna Charta; that of the Friars, which resulted in a parliament; Wycliffe, with the resulting Peasant Revolt; Tyndale and the Reformation; Puritanism and Fall of Despotism; Quakerism and the Revolution of 1688; Methodist and the era of reform; and lastly that of 1859, which originated in the United States, crossed the Atlantic to Ulster, and struck Wales in 1859. The only great revival since then was the recent one in Wales, which had attracted the attention and interest of the civilized world.

Evans Roberts, the leading spirit of the movement, has been written about, discussed, criticized, and made the subject of divers conjectures. Protest. If you will, that his great power is in his religious consecration; yet there are thousands religiously consecrated who are not able to influence any number of their fellow-men. Give it what name you will, a leader of such a movement as that of the Welsh revival must have personal magnetism, personal power, which can control the emotions of others. Evans Roberts swayed Wales because his personality was strong, compelling, firm. He was the focus of the movement.

History is but a chronicle of great personalities. No great growth, advancement, or agitation, but has its central rallying individual, an individual who carries the opposing forces by force of conviction, strengthened by personal magnetism. Great reformers, great generals, great politicians have all had their quality—a necessary one to effectually move people to action. Cromwell, Napoleon, Abraham Lincoln are examples of its power. Where would religious revivals be without a Savonarola, a Luther, a Wylliffe, a Knox, a Wesley, to awaken the church? Church and State are both expressions of individual power, both continually subject to influence of individual power, and both moved according to the strength of this individual power. And it is this power evident in Evans Roberts that has produced the religious phenomena in Wales.

And how does its effect differ? Napoleon had thousands of men who would have willingly died for him at any moment, or have spent their lives in suffering for him, or have borne ignominy for him, so much did he hold a power over their affection. So had Abraham Lincoln; so had all men of great influence over their fellows. True, they all were the expression, even as Evans Roberts, of a conviction, a purpose, a belief that was all controlling in their own minds and convincing to others; but to their disciples, soldiers or citizens they were the embodiment of their principles—power in expression.

Nor does it at all detract from the usefulness of the revival to acknowledge that it is a one-man power. It merely emphasizes the fact that great movements, in both Church and State, are dependent upon a leader a moving spirit, an individual who can influence by his personal power and magnetism thousands of people to his way of thinking and doing.

And an observer must necessarily conclude that an effort to bring the Welsh revival across seas is futile. In a meeting such as that held on Tuesday evening in Emmanuel church it was clearly demonstrated that people, in a critical interested spirit, were willing to hear of what they had read so much and occasionally discussed. Outside of that the revival element was lacking. Possibly because Canadians are inclined to be a cool and conservative people. Possibly, and here there may be an emphasis, because there was no visible rallying point, no leader, no concentrating center, and without such there can be no enthusiasm. Creeds must strike a definite note by personality before they become real to the majority of mankind.

Montreal has been expecting a revival; but Montreal and Canada and America will merely go on expecting unless a Roberts or a Moody rises up, to become a centre, a controlling power. Humanity is essentially religious, but its religion is essentially based on the worship of individual power, and Church and State are alike dependent upon that individual power for both individual and national reformation.

HELPLESS WITH SALT RHEUM

"For many months my wife was unable to serve herself with her hands because of salt rheum. Dr. Chase's Ointment has entirely cured her and we strongly recommend it to any who suffer from similar ailments, believing that it has 'no equal'."

Mr. Lucien Dugay, Pigeon Hill, Mississauga, Co., Que.

2/- a dollar.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

A complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION NO. 1.—A Sovereign Remedy for all Diseases, particularly those of the organs, skin, glands, injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2.—A Sovereign Remedy for all Diseases, particularly those of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thus cures all diseases of the body.

THERAPION NO. 3.—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, spasmodic fits, rheumatism, all the different resulting from early and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, being so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists in Canada and the U.S. Price 2/- a dollar.

5/- 15. In ordering state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Solby & Sons Co. Ltd., Toronto & Co., New York.

1/- 10. In ordering state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Smoke a "Tennyson" with attention.

"LORD TENNYSON"

Peer of 10c Cigars

S. DAVIS & SONS, - Montreal

Our Prairie Heritage

Described in the London Times.

We publish to-day the third of the series of articles in which our special correspondent has been describing a journey through that "recent discovery," as he calls it, the "Great North-West of Canada." It is not easy to grasp the size or the wealth of this vast undeveloped estate of the British Empire. Not 5 per cent. of the 200,000,000 acres of arable land which, it is estimated, the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta contain is yet under the plough; but this fraction of the whole acre will this year produce from \$0,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about half the whole supply required by the British market. The development of this vast and opulent region is in its infancy, but it is being pursued with all the energy, the intelligence, and the boundless self-confidence of our Canadian fellow citizens. The railway is, of course, the first instrument and the first condition of progress. The Canadian Pacific and its feeders have been the pioneers through one great belt of territory. The Grand Trunk Pacific will soon run from Winnipeg to the Rockies, a hundred miles further north, while a third trunk line, the Canadian Northern, is being vigorously pushed forward through the fertile basin of the Saskatchewan, and will this year reach Edmonton, high up the valley of that river, and nearly 1,300 miles from the terminus at Port Arthur on the northern shore of Lake Superior. The history of this line is one of the most striking proofs of the wealth of the North-west. Eight years ago 100 miles of railway near Winnipeg were left in the hands of the contractors. The contractors worked it, and worked it with so much success that they pushed it on from one rich district to another, until it will soon cover some 2,500 miles of road west of the Great Lakes. It is growing still, and, in spite of the criticisms of the eastern provinces, its directors declare that they will presently build a line to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay, connect it with a direct service to England, and so shorten the journey from the wheat lands to the home markets by from 1,000 to 4,000 miles. The Canadian Northern already has trains running within 500 miles of Fort Churchill; if the difficulties presented by the climate which suspends or impedes navigation for many months in the year, are not too great, the project seems feasible enough. The importance of such a line in many ways is too manifest to dwell on.

Not only do the railways bring the people to the land, and the corn from the land to the sea, but they actually settle, as our correspondent notes, the precise spots on which the commercial centres, the towns and hamlets of the new country are to be. Whether a particular bit of prairie is or is not to enjoy the prospect of becoming the site of a new Winnipeg or a new Chicago is mainly determined by consideration of traffic management. The engineers settle it all, when they settle at what miles on the single-track line they will have their sidings and their sheds. At those points the people gather together; if they have gathered somewhere else before, they move. They do not expect the railway to come to them; they go to their best friend, the railway. They are of all nations, British, Canadians, Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, all excellent; and immigrants from Eastern Europe—Gallois, Ruthenians, and others—who, with some admirable qualities, are less easily assimilated into a new community upon Anglo-Saxon lines. Our correspondent met numbers in the train either seeking for new homes or on their way to settle on the homesteads they had already chosen. All of them were loud in their praises of the country—the of the climate as well as of the soil. Further west he fell in with other immigrants, traveling in a fashion which recalls the earliest known migrations of the Aryan race. The family, with all their worldly goods, are moved in a great wagon, while two or three cows bring up the rear. So do they go their way to the promised land, while their children's children seem destined to make into one of the richest and most populous parts of our race. The history of the immigrants is as varied as are their nationalities. Many of them are experienced American farmers, who have sold their old farms at good prices in order to invest the proceeds in the purchase of a large number of the cheap Canadian acres. Others were working in the factories or shops of our own big cities three or four years ago, and had scarcely a "notion what wheat looked like before it was converted into bread." These men, our correspondents states, number amongst them many of the best farmers in the Northwest—a rather startling announcement, in view of the supposed necessity for a special training as essential to success in raising wheat. It is interesting, too, to hear that a considerable proportion of the settlers are practically without capital. The State grants the "home-steader" 160 acres for nothing. Work is so plentiful and wages are so high that he soon puts by enough money to buy live stock and implements. In the first two or three years of his new life he confines his labor upon his own farm to putting up a rough shelter and to breaking up a few acres. The rest of his time is devoted to earning the wages which are to supply him with horses and cattle. Home-steaders are to be found engaged in all sorts of employments. Those who are fortunate enough to know a trade or handicraft follow it. Others take service. They are laborers or teamsters, or even waiters in the "grand central hotels," which are a prominent feature of all the assemblages of lumber shanties along the railway, already styled "towns" and conscious of a destiny. Hundreds of them our correspondents states, were working as navvies on the permanent way of the line along which they traveled. "In no country" in the

world," he observes—and he is well acquainted with the wealth of South Africa—"are the opportunities so great as they are now in North-Western Canada for the man with nothing in the world but a stout heart and willing hands."

The one fact which strikes him again and again as he advances from Winnipeg to Dauphin, from Dauphin through the plains between the Dismal Mountains and the lakes of the Red Deer Valley, and over the rolling downs to the Canoe River, or by the main line to Humboldt, North Battleford, and so to Lloydminster and railhead 85 miles further on is the wonderful richness of the black virgin soil. Even the swampy "muskeg" patches, with their vegetation of straggling poplar, spruce, and larch, need but drainage to bear abundant crops, while the drier lands are amongst the most fertile on the globe. Though the black soil predominates, the formation is, of course, not absolutely uniform. The soil of the valley of the Vermilion River is comparatively light, while further west still, near the flourishing Moravian settlement of Brudeheim, there is a belt of heavy clay. But the inhabitants of the Vermilion valley assert that, except a ridge or two of undeniably sand, on the whole, this lightness is rather an advantage than not, and that, anyhow, their district is the best growing country in the whole Saskatchewan. It has to be admitted that wheat ripens slowly and is subject to damage from early frosts on the heavy clay west of Vegreville, when the seasons are wet and cold, it is noted out with pride that nowhere are the harvests more splendid in years that are dry and warm. Frosts and hail-storms have in past years destroyed magnificent crops about Edmonton but our contractors for construction, that tracklaying will be commenced in about a month's time.

The heavy work at this end of the line, much of it through rock, has been well advanced during the past two months owing to the fact that the subcontractors have been able to secure more labor than was possible in the summer, when so much other work was in progress all over the country.

TRAIN INTO NICOLA

Work Trains Expected to Be Running in a Few Weeks' Time.

Trains will be running from Spence's Bridge, on the main line of the C. P. R., into the Nicola Lake country, in two months' time if present expectations are realized, says the Province. While the trains will not carry passenger coaches—they will be work trains pure and simple—they will be forerunners of the expresses and freight trains which in a very few months will lay the Nicola Lake district metaphorically at the feet of Vancouver.

Grading on the right-of-way from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake, a distance of forty-five miles, has proceeded so far that the laying of steel is within measurable distance. Once the tracks are started, they will be pushed right through and the ballasting rushed so that the line may be opened for general traffic as early in the spring as possible. It is thought probable by Messrs. Loss & Macdonald, the contractors for construction, that tracklaying will be commenced in about a month's time.

The heavy work at this end of the line, much of it through rock, has been well advanced during the past two months owing to the fact that the subcontractors have been able to secure more labor than was possible in the summer, when so much other work was in progress all over the country.

MR. ASTLEY RETIRES.

A Side Light on Le Roi Embroglie as Reported From Rossland.

J. W. Astley has been retired from the superintendence of the Le Roi mine, says the Rossland Miner. His contract with the company extended up to the end of the year, but he has been settled with satisfaction and is satisfied to retire from the position before his contract expired. Mr. Astley was seen yesterday and commented that the above statement was not entirely out of the way of the company. There were a few matters connected with the affairs of the Le Roi that would demand his attention, but when these were disposed of he would have no further connection with the company. It was his intention, just as soon as he could settle his private affairs, to go to come warmer climate, where he thought he would live longer and health than if he remained in Rossland.

Asked who his successor would be, he replied that he did not know. Mr. MacKenzie is absent in California and, therefore, there is no one here who can speak authoritatively as to who will succeed Mr. Astley.

Asked why the Le Roi concentrator had been closed down, he replied that it was due to orders of John H. MacKenzie. As for the reason for the closing of the plant, he had nothing to say, as he was retiring and, therefore, had no desire to talk for publication about the affairs of the Le Roi Mining Company.

Mr. Astley came here from Butte in the early days of the camp, along in 1896, and for two or three years looked after the mining interests of F. A. H. Heaton. After he left, the play of Mr. Heaton he took charge of the Snowshoe at Phoenix and superintended the development of that property for about four years. In September, 1901, Mr. Astley took charge of the Le Roi mine at the request of A. J. McMillan, general manager and managing director, which place he held up to the present time. Mr. Astley is a competitor of personal friends in this city and throughout the Kootenays, who will regret to learn that he has determined to leave this section. Before coming to Rossland he was employed as superintendent and otherwise in the different mining camps of Montana and Idaho.

That we request Mr. Merritt to make a tour of the Lower Mainland, as early as possible in the year 1906; believing that such a tour will result in efficient organization of the various districts.

That this convention endorses the various departments of work as planned in the general work of the association and urges upon all the schools to adopt just as many of the methods as it is possible to employ.

1. Cradle roll dept.; 2. house to house visitation; 3. home-Dept.; teacher training; 5. Deafis Day; 6. teacher training classes; 7. the observance of the World's Temperance Sunday, Nov. 26th, and good citizenship; 8. Sunday school rally.

That our schools subscribe for the Sunday School Worker as published in Seattle by James Lynch, Washington State Sunday school secretary, and in which British Columbia's Sunday School Association has a page or two.

And further that A. Huggett be asked to retain the editorship of our own pages; and that E. F. G. Richards, of this city, be an associate in the correspondence work.

Resolution Committee's Report.

Resolved: That the recently organized Moral Reform Association in this city receive the hearty endorsement of this convention in its efforts for the enforcement of the liquor law and those pertaining to other forms of evil.

That in view of the recent decision of the Privy Council of H. M. government to the effect that the Sunday Observance laws, as enforced by the provincial gov-

BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

We like best to call Scott's Emulsion a food-medicine. It is a term that aptly describes the character and action of our Emulsion. More than a medicine—more than a food, yet combining the vital principles of both. It is for this reason that Scott's Emulsion has a distinct and special value in all wasting diseases. There is nothing better to remedy the troubles of imperfect growth and delicate health in children. The action of Scott's Emulsion is just as effective in treating weakness and wasting in adults.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF VEGETARIANISM.

Vegetarianism has taken deep root and will live. The announcement recently made by Dr. Russell, of New York, that an excellent treatment for consumption was to use the juice of certain vegetables did not surprise the vegetarians. One well-known vegetarian has openly expressed the opinion that a diet of fruit and nuts exclusively will cure not only consumption but every other disease. Vegetarianism, and most of the life's flesh is here to. Of the general class of vegetarians, there are many varieties. Some are so for humane reasons; others for hygiene. There are vegetarians who permit themselves the use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs. Some of them occasionally eat fish and shellfish. Some of them hold that every vegetable is good to eat, and others contend that only those things that grow above ground are edible. One enthusiast has been known to exist for a long time on grass. There are many who declare that all fungi and parasitic foods, such as mushrooms and truffles, are bad for the system, while others are of the opinion that they are not poison. Some are so for humane reasons; others for hygiene. There are vegetarians who permit themselves the use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs. Some of them occasionally eat fish and shellfish. Some of them hold that every vegetable is good to eat, and others contend that only those things that grow above ground are edible. One enthusiast has been known to exist for a long time on grass. There are many who declare that all fungi and parasitic foods, such as mushrooms and truffles, are bad for the system, while others are of the opinion that they are not poison. Some are so for humane reasons; others for hygiene. There are vegetarians who permit themselves the use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs. Some of them occasionally eat fish and shellfish. 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REAL ESTATE

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Phone No. 86. Established 1853.

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boathouse; large alder bottom—\$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loan; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800; for \$450 each.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$1,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 41 in orchard; comfortable house, outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

PORT SIMONSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 inside; \$175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices, excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR SALE—Old established milk business

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View St., opposite Main Entrance to Dihard Hotel.

PRETTY COTTAGE, with nice garden, fruit trees, etc. \$1,050.

SMALL COTTAGE (newly built) and half acre fine garden, set out with fruit trees, etc., near Oak Bay car line. Only \$1,250.

FINEST BUILDING SITE in James Bay, at a sacrifice.

HANDSOME COTTAGE and corner lot, James Bay, with all modern conveniences. This is a special good buy.

MODERN BUNGALOW, close to High school. This is a charming home and beautifully situated. Call for price and full particulars.

FINE BUILDING SITE on Yates street, opposite High school. Bargain.

GOOD, WELL BUILT HOUSE; 9 rooms, bath, sewer, etc. Only \$1,000.

CHARMING COTTAGE, with 6 rooms, bath, sewer, electric light, etc.; all modern, and in best residential part of city. Only \$2,100.

PRETTY COTTAGE, James Bay, with 4 rooms, bath, sewer near Dallas road and car line. This is a pick-up. Only \$950.

COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS on Fort street car line. Only \$550.

CHARMING MODERN BUNGALOW on Oak Bay avenue. This is one of the prettiest homes in the city, and the price is just right.

TWO LOTS close to Fort street car line, for \$275.

CHOICE PROPERTY of every description at the right figure in any part of the city. WE CAN GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT. TRY US!

A. Williams & Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land close to Gorge tramway terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.

FIVE 5 ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.

CHAIGIE LEA FARM, comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4 acre orchard and farm buildings.

LOTS 108 and 109, Victoria City, with 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.

79 ACRES of fine land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

GOOD BUILDING lots in Esquimalt town.

SECTION 16, Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE.

CARBERRY GARDENS—Good, modern, two storey house, with all conveniences. Price \$5,000. Easy terms.

ST. CHARLES ST.—Good residential bungalow, on 1½ acres of ground; well planted and well situated. Price, moderate.

COOK STREET—Good cottage in a good locality; easy terms. Price \$2,100.

SPRING RIDGE—Several very cheap houses for sale in this locality, ranging in price from \$350 to \$650. Very easy terms.

TAUNTON STREET—2 storey house. Price \$500; \$50 cash, balance in monthly instalments.

ALFRED STREET—Good cottage. Price \$1,400.

QUADRA STREET—Near Fort; good cottage. \$1,450. Easy terms.

J. Stuart Yates

22 BASTION STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land close to Gorge tramway terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.

FIVE 5 ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.

CRAIGIE LEA FARM, comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4 acre orchard and farm buildings.

LOTS 108 and 109, Victoria City, with 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.

79 ACRES of fine land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

GOOD BUILDING lots in Esquimalt town.

SECTION 16, Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

Professional Directory

ARCHITECTS

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON, Architect, 6 Basin Square, Victoria, B. C. Telephone B331. au18

ARCHITECTS—Thos. D. Sedger, Architect, Room 21, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. jy11

PARR & FEE, Architects, corner of Hastings and Homer streets, Vancouver, B. C.

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST

J. O'SULLIVAN, F.C.S., Provincial Assayer and Chemist, Vancouver, B. C.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECKE, JAMES K. Tel. 1063. Consulting Geotechnical engineer, mining and civil engineer. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C. jy18

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., VICTORIA, Flack Block—Patents, trade marks, copyrights and designs. Head office, Toronto, 100, Wellington, Ottawa, Montreal and Washington, D. C. jy20

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—A general maid; Esquimalt (bunglow). Apply 60 Rae street. 028

WANTED—A useful maid; plain cooking and light housework (bunglow). Apply 60 Rae street. 028

WANTED—Nursemaid (age 15 to 18 years) to take care of two children; good wages. Apply 60 Rae street. 028

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 25 Stanley Avenue. 026

WANTED—A good girl for general housework by man and wife; no children. Phone 1508. 013

WANTED—A young girl to take care of children, etc., 21 South Turner street. 028

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—An English lady seeks position as mother's help; thoroughly domesticated; one child no objection. 60 Rae street. 028

WANTED—Positions as useful assistants by two sisters (English); good cooks; light housekeeping; country no objection. Apply 60 Rae street. 028

WANTED—By a young lady, position as governess or companion; would care for invalid. Address Miss H. E. Turner, Cabbro Bay road. 028

A. LADY can recommend an energetic woman for house cleaning; long and satisfactory experience; good references. Apply 60 Rae street. 028

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WANTED—An experienced farm hand, apply Wm. Mercer, milkman, Burnside road. 029

WANTED—A responsible man with rig, to introduce and sell our goods. Permanent employment to right party. The R. H. Company, 207 St. James Street, Montreal. 028

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WANTED—MALE HELP

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WANTED—A responsible man with rig, to introduce and sell our goods. Permanent employment to right party. The R. H. Company, 207 St. James Street, Montreal. 028

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Employment as carpenter; painter or otherwise, or as gardener; understand brick. Box 225 General Post Office, Victoria. 028

WANTED—Musician and composer seeks employment as piano player, either in vaudeville theatre or music store. Band parts and any form of musical arrangements undertaken. Apply Box 229 Colonial office. 021

WANTED—A young Englishman, 25 years, an expert rider, seeks position as trainer or groom; experience and careful. References satisfactory. Apply 60 Rae street. 022

WANTED—To rent, 6 to 8 room house, modern improvements. Apply Box 341 Colonial. 026

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Good building rock for sale cheap. Apply Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Telephone 129. 015

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms, at once. 216 Colonial. 03

LOST

LOST—Gentleman's tan raincoat. Return to this office. 029

LOST—Two weeks ago, a man's bicycle. Please report to Colonial. 029

WANTED—To purchase.

LOST—A water spaniel pup. Return to 207 Johnson. Reward. 026

LOST—A parrot. Apply Mrs. W. Howes, Dunedin street. Reward. 026

LOST—From Oak Bay car, about half past seven Monday evening, a large washing. Return to Gin Wan, 181 Government street. 013

FOUND

FOUND—Light collie dog. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply Hospital, Work Point Barracks. 028

PERSONAL.

ATTRACTIVE MAIDEN—Wealthy, alone and unfortunate, wishes acquaintance of honorable gentleman. Object, matrimony. Address Marie, Box 107 Oak Park, B. C. 028

LOTS 108 and 109, Victoria City, with 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.

79 ACRES of fine land fronting on Sooke Harbor.

GOOD BUILDING lots in Esquimalt town.

SECTION 16, Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, with large commodious sheds.

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD

TO LET—2 good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 30 Humboldt street. 029

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, with bath. 118 Fort street. 028

TO LET—Comfortable rooms and good board; moderate terms. Apply 45 Menzies. 012

TO LET—Two housekeeping rooms; also a suite with kitchen and pantry. 120 Vancouver street. 01

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

\$250 CASH and the balance of \$1,750 on easy terms, will buy a good seven room house, James Bay, close to town, school and park. The house alone could not be built for \$2,000. You get the lot for nothing. Heslerman & Co. 018

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD

TO LET—A most comfortable house, fully furnished; 4 bedrooms and 2 bath. Rent moderate. Apply 60 Rae street. 028

TO LET—40 Kane street, a large house; low rent. 021

TO LET—Furnished, a modern dwelling house, heated by furnace, close to car and centre of city. Apply Heslerman & Co. 014

AWNING AND WINDOW BLINDS

Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas. Tel. 718. auto

AUTOMOBILES

HUTCHISON BROS., Broughton Street, Victoria, B. C. Tel. 1170.

BABY CARRIAGE TIRES

HARRIS & MOORE, 42 Broad. Tel. B909. auto

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

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FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Pasty, etc., call up phone 351. London & Vancouver Bakers. D. W.

CHEAP BUSINESS PROPERTY

BROAD STREET

This property, consisting of a well-built Four Storey Brick Block, is for sale at a comparatively very low figure.

For full particulars apply to

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes. AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS. We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

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The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and
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TABLE LAMPS
ARTISTIC
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ADJUSTIBLE
SUPPLIED AND FITTED
FROM \$3.00 UP
WITH 10 FEET SILK CORD

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29 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA

D.A.314

Some Nice Land
on Washington Avenue

For Sale at a low price. This Avenue was made last summer and is rapidly filling up with nice houses. : : :

A. W. Jones, Agent, 28 Fort St.

CARTRIDGES! The Most Reliable Cartridge on the Market



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Sole Agents for British Columbia.

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ROSLYN COAL

This excellent coal is fast gaining favor in Victoria. Orders continually repeated.

Try it. Delivered in Lump, Sack or Nut, at current prices.

For Sale by R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent,

Dealer in Cordwood, Cutwood and Bark.

OFFICE AND YARD, 43 BLANCHARD ST. AND WARREN'S WHARF, JAMES BAY.

TELEPHONE 97.

CHICKENS LAY EGGS!

Why, of course they do, if they are properly fed. Sylvester's Excelsior Meal given warm in morning, and Sylvester's Hen Food at night, will give you plenty of plenty of eggs.

87-89 YATES STREET

EFFICIENCY STATEMENTS.

Good Showing Made by the Fifth Regiment in Examinations.

The general efficiency statements for the Fifth Regiment for the last year have been issued, and on inspection they are found to compare very favorably with any other regiment in the Dominion. Since the amalgamation of the Fifth Regiment with the Dominion Artillery Association about June last, the regiment has been brought into direct competition with all the regiments of Canada, and that they have managed to hold their own is very welcome news to Col. Hall and his staff. Under the old system it was impossible for the Fifth regiment to compete with the others, and in order to do so a number of changes had to be made in the rules governing the local corps.

The total number of marks obtainable is 1,800 and the gallant Fifth had the proud distinction of making 1,415, which is thought by military men to be very

good. The discipline of the regiment, their appearance, parade, along with practice on the six-inch and thirteen-pounder field guns, besides an oral examination of the officers and non-commissioned officers on the works of the big guns and Maxim's, are all taken into consideration, which shows that nothing whatever was left out in the examination.

Although the full returns are available it is not definitely stated whether Nos. 3 and 4 or 1 and 2 companies are entitled to the shield for the examination.

The companies which were without the full number of officers were given the right to have the officers asked a greater number of questions in order to make up for the deficiency in numbers.

This will have to be carefully figured out before the correct standing will be available, but it is thought that Nos. 1 and 2 company will retain the shield.

Heating and cooking stoves. Largest stock in the city at Clarke & Pearsons, 17 Yates street.

"EXCELSIOR"

Crisp, Fresh Soda Biscuits

"MADE IN VICTORIA"

Unequaled by Any Other Brand

A Trial Order Will Convince Anyone of the Superiority of "EXCELSIOR" SODA BISCUITS

To be had of all grocers

Use telephone to Ladner.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Litigation Over
Smelter Work

Former Manager of the Le Roi
Seeks to Prevent a
Deal.

Objects to Portions of the Works
at Northport Going to
Trail.

Rossland, Oct. 28.—A special from Northport, Wash., says: "Considerable interest has been aroused here by the suit which has been started by Anthony J. McMillan against the directors of the Le Roi Mining Company. Mr. McMillan seeks to restrain the Le Roi directors from 'dismantling' the Northport smelter, thus attempting to create the impression that the board of directors of the Le Roi are trying to wreck the smelter works here to an extent sufficient to make them useless for all time.

It is all a question of freight so far as the Great Northern is concerned. The loss of the haulage of Le Roi ore spells the ruination of the Rossland-Northport branch of the Great Northern system, and despite the fact that the Le Roi company will make 75 cents additional profit on every ton of ore shipped to Trail instead of Northport, the Great Northern, through Mr. McMillan's ruse, if successful, would mean prosperity for the Great Northern, but a loss of something like \$100,000 yearly to the Le Roi company.

A Flimsy Pretext

Mr. McMillan's suit is based upon the flimsiest pretext. The Trail smelter people, desirous of giving all possible benefits to the Le Roi company on the new contract, which gives the mine a chance to pay regular and substantial dividends, made a proposal to the Le Roi management for the purchase of one of the six blowers at the Northport works which have been in disuse for the last four years. A similar blower could be easily obtained from the Eastern manufacturers at a price less than was proposed to the Le Roi, but the idea was solely a question of time. The Canadian Smelting Works, with the increased tonnage of the Le Roi, wanted an additional blower, without loss of time, and were willing to pay the difference, whatever it might be, to benefit the Le Roi on its recently arranged smelting contract. It is thoroughly apparent that, while the Trail people are able to save the Le Roi at least 75 cents per ton with its present management, the quick installation of the additional blower would possibly effect an additional saving, which is no small consideration when one remembers the fixed determination of the present Le Roi directors to increase the earning capacity of the mine.

An Explanation

So far as your correspondent can learn—and his information is at first hand from the Northport works—the price offered for the idle blower was more than sufficient to pay the cost of a new one delivered at Northport in ample time for the resumption of activity if the Northport works are ever again brought into active operation—a contingency particularly remote if the Le Roi is to pay to the best advantage. The people of Northport, whose commercial existence depends almost entirely upon the operation of the smelter, are cordially and quite naturally in favor of the Hill-McMillan policy, which, although it means a loss to the Le Roi shareholders, would result in continued prosperity here. The shrewd element of the population here, however, deplore the injunction proceedings of Mr. McMillan, because they reveal only too plainly his identification with Great Northern interests and an utter disregard of the welfare of the Le Roi company. By his latest move Mr. McMillan has shown his hand, to the everlasting detriment of Northport.

This is self-evident from the fact that Mr. McMillan commenced his injunction proceedings the day after the Trail smelter asked for a freight rate on the transmission of the Le Roi blower from Northport to Trail. Mr. McMillan is thousands of miles away in England. He had no possible way of knowing anything about the incident unless informed by Great Northern officials.

CURED KIDNEY DISEASE

Mrs. Fred. Hills, Walton St., Port Hope, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease and though I tried a great many different medicines never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease."

DRAPING FOR EFFECT.

Interior Decoration, N.Y.

Invention of individual window design and drapery is attended with a complex series of problems. Success is at a vexatious distance. Appropriate character ranks with the needs of the room as regards light and air. Yet there are many simple ideas which may be easily carried out in suitable fabrics.

Of course, the drawing-room windows are not subjects for individual effort. The style for these is set by tradition. The various appropriate periods for drawing-rooms have strictly set limitations, and niceties of arrangement at the command of the interior decorator who has studied the subject, and beyond which decoration cannot go without being bizarre, eccentric, impossible. Good taste and good decoration go together.

These strictures, placed on the formal or period windows, do not apply to the modern room, where free play to individuality is admissible, provided it is within the limits of appropriateness and utility. The family living room, those rooms not decorated in period style, the informal bed-chambers of the house—these give considerable freedom in the methods of arranging curtains and draperies.

The gathered valance is an old favorite, when used with a plaque sheaf, which is possibly curved, eight inches wide at the centre and three inches wide at each end. Side curtains and valance are made of the same material. Such a valance as we show is especially appropriate with the hinged colonial window. This arrangement is completed by an innovation in the shape of ruffled, flapping curtains of white Swiss muslin. The side curtains are rod-hung, and may be drawn together to serve the purpose of a blind.

Where a bedroom is fitted with large

FOR A GOOD
PICK
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BOVRIL
ON SALE
AT ALL BARS
IN SPECIAL
VIALS
ONE VIAL
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PITHER & LEISER
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DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
OF
LACES AND TRIMMINGS
STARTS MONDAY

OVER 3,000 YARDS TO BE OFFERED IN THIS SALE. IT WILL BE OF THE GREATEST INTEREST TO LADIES TO KNOW THAT WE ARE HOLDING THIS SALE NOW, WHILE THE GOODS ARE BEING MOST USED, INSTEAD OF WAITING TILL THE SEASON IS OVER, AS HAS BEEN OUR CUSTOM IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Trimmings and Laces at 5c

Black Sequins, Jet, Fancy Guipure Insertions, Ecoru and Net Insertions and Edgings, Ivory Net Laces, Brown, Red, Black, White Trimmings.

Trimmings and Laces at 10c
Values to 50c a yard

Dress Trimmings, Guipure Galloons and Insertions, Net Laces, Pearl Trimming, etc.

Trimmings and Laces at 15c

Ecoru and White Galloons and Insertions; value 50c to \$1.

Trimmings and Laces at 25c

Silk Insertions, Net Laces, Guipure Laces and Insertions, Ecoru, Paris and White Dress Trimmings and Braid Trimmings; value to \$1.50 yard.

sides of the lambrequin above, rosettes are introduced. Each rosette is garnished with a knot of ribbon. This drapery is unique, in that it shows the white trimmings of the window on all sides. The material used in the lambrequin and curtain should preferably be of delicate pattern and color, and the ribbon and rosettes may be in shades of blue or red.

All the arrangements which are suggested in this article may be further fitted with opaque slings, mounted on rollers, placed next to the various types of draw and glass curtains illustrated, and between them and the room draperies. This addition permits of better variation in the amount of light admitted, and in the case of shaded windows the lambrequin will hide the roller shade during the daytime.

We give a suggestion for a charming bedroom window, in which a festooned lambrequin is hung outside of the regular curtains, used with bonne femme curtains of lace. The side curtains are looped at left and right, and at these loops, as well as at the centre and

Trimmings and Laces at 50c

Braid Trimmings, Laces, etc.; values to \$2 yard.

Embroidered Linen Blouse lengths—six at \$8.50, for \$2.50.

Embroidered Muslin Blouse pieces—one at \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.50, for \$1.50.

Japanese Linen Drawn Work Fronts for Waists, \$1.25, \$1.50; for 75c.

Sequin Waist Patterns, gold on white at \$8.75, silver on white at \$7.50, solid black at \$7.50; for \$2.50.

All-Over Sequin Net, \$15 yard; for \$4.

Black and White Spangled Chiffon, \$5; for \$2.

Ecoru Dress Net, 42 inches wide, 75c yard; for 25c.

Fancy Chiffon for Fronts, in

black and white, \$1 yard; for 50c.

Black Accordion Pleated Chiffon with 10 rows of Valenciennes Lace, \$2.25 yard; for \$1.

Accordion Pleated Chiffons, black and white, 10 rows of silver-edged frills, \$2.75 yard; for \$1.

Fancy Figured Chiffons, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 yard; for 25c.

Tucked Black Taffeta Silk, with 4 rows lace insertion, \$1.25; for 50c.

Spangled Nets, Black grounds, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$3.75 up to \$4.50 yard; for 75c yard.

Sale of Swiss Curtain Muslin Monday

With Embroidered Frills, 1,100 yards, bought at a clearing price, to be offered for sale Monday, 15c a yard.

MESSRS. L. EATON & CO.

Having been duly instructed will sell by

Public Auction

—ON—

Wednesday, November 1st
at 2:30

One Hundred Tapestry & Brussels Floor Rugs

Also a quantity of Household Furniture and Ladies' Shoes and Slippers.

THE AUCTIONEERS, L. EATON & CO.

AUCTION SALE!

Thursday, Nov. 2nd,

2 P.M.

Under instructions we have moved to our rooms, 58 Broad street, and will sell on above date.

Desirable and almost

New Furniture

Particulars of this sale will appear in Tuesday morning's paper. This is a very good lot of furniture.

MAYNARD & SON, - AUCTIONEERS

Cheapest, Best Cure for Catarrh.

Chester's Cure for Catarrh costs 50c and \$1. a package. No tonics—no atomizers—no "extras"